Pedagogy 1000+ MCQs

Educational Psychology

1. The study of human behavior as well as animal behavior is called

A) Philosophy
B) Psychology
C) Physiology
D) Abnormal psychology

Explanations: - the word 'psychology' is derived from two Greek words, "psyche" and "Logos". Psyche means 'soul' and Logos means 'science". Thus, psychology was first defined as the "**science of soul".**

Note: - Psychology first lost its soul, then it's mind and then lost its consciousness, NOW still has behavior of kind was stated by **Woodworth (PPSC 2020)**

2. Psychology is a science of:

A. soul
B. mind
C. consciousness
D. behavior

Explanations: Nowadays psychology is the science **of behavior** because Its definition has changed **over time**. Psychology is a science because it employs systematic methods of observation, experimentation, and data analysis to understand and predict behavior and mental processes, grounded in empirical evidence and subjected to peer review.

3. The word psychology first introduced in which year ?

A) 1879
B) 1590
C) 1550
D) 1970

Explanations: - Firstly, the word psychology used by **Rudolf Gockel in 1590**

4. Wundt set up first lab of psychology in

A) USA
B) UK
C) Leipzig
D) Russia

Explanations: - Wilhelm Wundt opened the Institute for Experimental Psychology at the University of Leipzig in Germany in 1879.

5. Who is the father of experimental psychology

A) William Wundt
B) William James
C) Sigmund Freud
D) J.B Waston

Explanations: - Wilhelm Wundt: Father **of Psychology**. And also father of **Experimental psychology**

- NOTE: - Father of Psychology in USA **William James**
- First professor of psychology was **James McKeen, USA**
- First opened psychology Clinic was **Lightner Witmer, USA**

6. The branch of psychology which involves the learning processes is called

A) Abnormal psychology
B) Social psychology
C) Educational psychology
D) Psychology

Explanations: - Educational psychology is the study of **how people learn and develop**, focusing on the cognitive, emotional, and social processes that influence educational outcomes. Educational psychology is the branch of **Applied psychology**

Note: - social psychology deals with social behavior of human and Social psychology is the scientific study of how people's thoughts, feelings, beliefs, intentions, and goals are constructed **within a social context**

7. Which psychology is the study of mental and behavioral disorders that deviate from the norm? (FPSC 2012)

A) Abnormal psychology
B) Social psychology

C) Educational psychology
D) Psychology

Explanations: - Abnormal Psychology is the branch of psychology that studies unusual patterns of behavior, emotion, and thought, which could possibly be **understood as a mental disorder.**

Note: - **Developmental psychology** is the branch of psychology that focuses on how people grow and change over the course of a lifetime.

8. The phrase schools of psychology refer to

A. A particular setting wherein psychology is taught formally
B. A specific arrangement where psychology is learned through activities
C. The different set of approaches and beliefs used by different people to study psychology
D. A school where teachers practice psychological methods to teach children

9. School of psychology refers to

A. Schools of psychology
B. Psychology used for teacher training programs
C. Educational psychology
D. A field which uses principles from educational psychology developmental psychology and behavior analysis to meet learning goals

10. The origins of psychology root out from

A. Sociology
B. Philosophy
C. Psychiatry
D. Medicine

11. Thinking in variety of directions on a single idea is called (FPSC PPSC)

A) Motivation
B) Divergent thinking
C) Convergent thinking
D) Modeling

Explanations: - Convergent **thinking** involves finding **a single,** correct solution to a problem by focusing on **logic and analytical reasoning**

Divergent thinking is a creative process that explores **multiple possible solutions to a problem**, encourages **creativity** and multiple solutions.

12. Pioneer who identified individual difference

A) Piaget
B) Watson
C) Francis Galton
D) None

Explanations: - Individual Differences refers to the enduring psychological characteristics that distinguish one **person from another,** such as intelligence, personality traits, and values. These differences are important in understanding **behavior and shaping an individual's sense of self**.

13. Father of client centered therapy is

A) Piaget
B) Watson
C) Francis Galton
D) Carl Roger

Explanations: - Person-centered therapy, also referred **to as non-directive, client-centered,** or Rogerian therapy, was pioneered by **Carl Rogers**. Person-centered therapy is a client-based form of therapy that empowers **the client to take ownership of their mental** well-being.

14. Mohan, a teacher believes that individual free will their preferences and growth are important for understanding their behavior. He is influenced with

A. Behaviorism
B. Functionalism
C. Humanism
D. Pluralism

Explanations: - Maslow and Carl Ransom Rogers father **Humanism.** The humanistic approach emphasizes the **individual's personal worth, the centrality of human values**, and the creative, active nature of human beings

15. Behavioral school of psychology focuses on

A. Repressible behavior
B. Observable behavior
C. Behavior that are not influenced by environment
D. None of these

Explanations: - Behaviorism is a school of psychology that focuses on **observable behaviors** rather than inner thoughts and feelings. It suggests that behaviors can be studied scientifically, just like other natural phenomena.

16. Alia thinks that since the way of thinking promotes different behaviors, so the thought cannot be a behavior itself. she is a (PPSC 2016)

A. Cognitivist
B. Behaviorist
C. Humanist
D. Nativist

17. Which is the Master emotion?

A. Happiness

B. Worry

C. Anger

D. Fear

Explanations: Master **emotion is Fear** and basic born emotion are **Love and Fear**

18. Which one of the following is the oldest method for the study of behavior?

A. Observation

B. Standardized tests

C. Intelligence test

D. Introspection

Explanations: - Introspection is a psychological process that involves looking **inward to examine one's own** thoughts, emotions, judgments, and perceptions

19. A systematic change in mental processes that underlie all learning and performance is known as .....?

A) Moral development

B) Intellectual development

C) Social emotional development

D) Cognitive development

20. Which one is the backbone of all developments?

A. Emotions
B. Body
C. Brain
D. All of the above

Explanations: - Emotional development, the emergence of the experience, expression, understanding, and **regulation of emotions from** birth and the growth and change in these capacities throughout childhood, adolescence, and adulthood, **occurring in conjunction with neural, cognitive, and behavioral development.**

21. Moral development theory proposed by (PPSC 2017)

A. J.B Watson
B. Piaget
C. Lawrence Kohlberg
D. E.L Thorndike

Explanations: - Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral reasoning or development, which suggests that people progress through **three level** and **six stages** from infancy to adulthood.

22. Educational psychology revolves around three areas the learner, the learning process and.....? (2015)

A) Teacher
B) Methods
C) **Learning situation**
D) Content

Explanations: Areas of educational psychology has its 3 areas, **Learner, learning process and learning situation**

23. Blooms digital taxonomy consists of (SPSC 2017)

A. A philosophy of emotional intelligence
B. The division of psychological domains
C. Combination of numbers and alphabets
D. none of the

Explanation: - Bloom's Digital Taxonomy (2008) was developed by Andrew Churches as an extension of the original Bloom's Taxonomy. Adding verbs that address forms of learning and creating that reflect the digital age

24. Who classified the learning experience in three forms including direct experience? (PPSC 2020)

(A) Edger Dale

(B) John Piaget

(C) Thomson

(D) None of the above

Explanation: - Dale integrated Bruner's (1966) three modes of learning into the Cone by categorizing learning experiences into three modes: enactive (i.e., learning by doing), iconic (i.e., learning through observation), and symbolic experience (i.e., learning through abstraction).

Note: - Edgar Dale, the father of **the Cone of Experience.**

25. The assumption that human beings are individual exceptional and unpredictable holds true for

A. Humanism
B. Psychoanalysis
C. Cognitivism
D. Behaviorism

26. Hawthorne effect is

A. the researcher picks cue due to pre assumed hypotheses
B. experimenter directs the behaviors of the participants
C. An example of demand characteristics
D. Developmental research design

Explanation: - The Hawthorne Effect is a psychological phenomenon where individuals improve or modify **their behavior in response to their awareness of being observed.**

27. A cognitive psychologist is most likely to be interested in

A. Therapy research
B. Observational research
C. Memory and perception
D. Research involving some medicine or placebo

28. Who is considered to be the father of African American psychology?

A. Charles henry Thompson
B. Robert V. Gutherie
C. Francis Cecil Sumner
D. Howard Hale Long

Explanation: - Francis Sumner, PhD is referred to as the "**Father of Black Psychology"** because he was the first African American to receive a **PhD degree in psychology.**

29. In the definition of psychology, the term behavior means

A. Internal, covert processes
B. Outward behavior
C. Overt actions and reactions
D. Only animal behavior

30. Dr. Rayyan identifies himself with the largest sub-field of psychology. What kind of psychologist is he?

A. Counseling
B. clinical
C. School
D. Experimental

31. Which step in the scientific method is derived from the goal of description?

A. Reporting your results
B. Perceiving a question
C. Drawing conclusions
D. Forming a hypothesis

32. The field of study concerned with the construction of thought processes, including remembering, problem solving, and decision-making is called_____?

A. Education
B. Pedagogy
C. **Cognitive Development**
D. Epistemology

Explanations: - Cognitive development is the process by which we come to acquire, understand, organize, and learn to use information in various ways. Cognition is a term referring to the **mental processes** involved in gaining knowledge and comprehension. Some of the many different cognitive processes include thinking, knowing, remembering, judging, and problem-solving.

33. A normal human being has _____senses?

A. 4
B. **5**
C. 6
D. 7

Explanations: The **five senses** of the human body include vision, hearing, touch, taste and smell.

34. According to Piaget, the incorporation of new information into existing schemes is called (PPSC FPSC and NTS)

A. Operational thought.
B. Equilibration.
C. Accommodation.
D. **Assimilation.**

Explanations: Assimilation is the cognitive process of making **new information fit in with your existing understanding of the world**. Essentially, when you encounter something new, you process and make sense of it by relating it to things that you already know. Assimilation refers to a part of the adaptation process initially proposed by Jean Piaget.

35. Tim likes to explore his parents' house through touch. One day he touches the oven and burns his hand. Tim learns that although some objects are safe to touch, ovens are not. According to Piaget, this is an example of:

A. Assimilation.
B. **Accommodation.**
C. Negative reinforcement.
D. Positive reinforcement.

Explanations: The process of **accommodation**, according to Piaget's theory, involves altering or change one's existing ideas (schemas) about how the world operates in response to new information and experiences OR create new schemas as a result of new learning.

36. Educational psychology is concerned with the scientific study of_____?

A. Education
B. Philosophy of education
C. **Human learning**
D. Teaching methods

Explanations: Educational psychology, as a field of study, is devoted to the application of a wide variety of theories to understand the way humans learns. Educational psychology is the study of **how people learn**, including teaching methods, instructional processes, and individual differences in learning. It explores the cognitive, behavioral, emotional, and social influences on the learning process

37. According to Jain Piaget 6-year child in only be able to

A. Classify the object
B. Symbolize the objects
C. Organize logically
D. Manipulate information

Explanations: - The child's thinking during this stage is pre- (before) cognitive operations. This means the child cannot use logic, transform, combine, or separate ideas.

There **are four stages of Piaget Theory** Cognitive development

(1) sensorimotor stage (0-2 year)

(2) preoperational thinking (2-7 years)

(3) concrete operational stage (7-11 years

(4) formal operational stage (12 to onward)

So, according to Jain Piaget 6-year child in only be able to Symbolize the objects in the stage of pre operation stage

38. Children are usually egocentric during _____and _____stages? (PPSC 2017)

A. **Sensorimotor, Preoperational**
B. Preoperational, Concrete operational
C. Concrete operational, Formal operational
D. Formal operational, Sensorimotor

Explanations: The sensorimotor stage is the first of the four stages in Piaget's theory of cognitive development. It extends from birth to approximately 2 years, and is a period of rapid cognitive growth. During this phase, infants and toddlers primarily learn through sensory experiences and manipulating objects.

Preoperational stage is the second stage of cognitive development in children, where they use mental representations, such as **symbolic thought and language**.

39. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the Concrete operational stage starts at age_____?

A. 3
B. 7
C. 11
D. 15

40. According to Jean Piaget, children are no longer egocentric when entering_____? (PPSC 2020)

A. Sensorimotor stage
B. Preoperational stage
C. **Concrete operational stage**
D. Formal operational stage

Explanations: The concrete operational stage is the **third stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development**. This period lasts around seven to eleven years of age, characterized by the development of organized and rational thinking. Children in this stage think about tangible (concrete) objects and specific instances rather than abstract concepts.

41. How many stages of cognitive development did Piaget identify?

A. Three

B. **Four**

C. Five

D. Six

Explanations: Piaget called 4 stages (1) sensorimotor intelligence, (2) preoperational thinking, (3) concrete operational thinking, and (4) formal operational thinking.

42. The Piagetian stage during which understanding of the world comes about through sensory experiences and motor actions is the _____stage.

A. **Sensorimotor**
B. Preoperational
C. Concrete operational
D. Formal operational

Explanations: The **sensorimotor stage is the first of the four stages** in Piaget's theory of cognitive development. It extends from birth to approximately 2 years, and is a period of rapid cognitive growth. During this phase, infants and toddlers primarily learn **through sensory experiences and manipulating objects.**

43. According to Piaget, during the first sensorimotor substage, infants' behaviors are:

A. **Reflexive**

B. Maladaptive.
C. Unchanging.
D. Reinforced.

44. The Piagetian concept in which an infant search for a hidden object in a familiar location rather than looking for it in a new location is called:

A. Object permeance
B. The AB errors.
C. Conservation.
D. Familiar operations.

Explanations: Object permanence means that you know an object or person still exists even when they are hidden and you can't see or hear them. This concept was discovered by child psychologist Jean Piaget and is an important milestone in a baby's brain development. **Object Permanence is occurred in sensorimotor stage.**

45. According to Jean Piaget, children develop abstract logic and reasoning skill during_____? NTS FPSC

A. Sensorimotor stage
B. Preoperational stage
C. Concrete operational stage
D. **Formal operational stage**

Explanations: The formal operational stage begins at approximately age 11 and lasts into adulthood. As adolescents enter this stage, they can think abstractly by manipulating ideas. The formal operational stage of cognitive development, when children can **think abstractly and logically.**

46. The cognitive ability that comes in pre-operational period is

A. Hypothetico-deductive thinking
B. Ability for abstract thinking
C. Ability of goal directed behavior
D. **Ability to take others opinion**

Explanations: - The preoperational stage in which takes place on average between the ages of **2 and 7**. During this stage, children begin to engage in **symbolic play** and learn to manipulate symbols logically and taking the point of view of other people.

47. Which of the following stages are involved when infants ''THINK'' with their eyes, ears and hands?

A. Concrete operational stage
B. Pre operational stage
C. **Sensorimotor stage**
D. Formal stage

48. According to Piaget theory, which one out of the following will not influence one cognitive development?

A. **Language**
B. Social experiences
C. Maturation
D. Activity

Explanations: - there are two psychologists one is Jean Piaget and second Vygotsky. According to Piaget, language depends on thought for its development and he said **thought comes before** language. On the other hand, Lev Vygotsky said **language is the important role of development**. Lev Vygotsky is a **social constructivist**, whereas Jean Piaget is a **cognitive constructivist.**

49. The term schema refers to _____?

A. A proposition
B. A control process in long-term memory
C. **The mental representation of a concept**
D. None of these

Explanations: Theorist Jean Piaget introduced the term schema in 1923, A schema is a knowledge structure that allows organisms to interpret and understand the world around them. A schema is **a cognitive structure** that serves as a framework for **one's knowledge about people, places, objects, and events.**

50. The founder of modern intelligent tests was? (FPSC, NTS)

A. **Alfred Binet**
B. Stern
C. Guilford
D. None

Explanations: The first intelligence test was devised by French psychologist Alfred Binet (1857–1911) in 1905 developing the first widely used intelligence test, often known as **the Binet-Simon test.**

51. The formula to determine I.Q was presented by?

A. Alfred Binet
B. Stern
C. Guilford
D. None

Explanations: IQ was originally computed by taking the ratio of mental age to chronological (physical) age and multiplying by 100.

52. Information processing theories are known to break intelligence down into various basic skills that people employ to take in information process it and then use it to reason and solve problems. Who is best known for propounding such theory?

A. Jerome Bruner
B. Jean Piaget
C. J.P Guilford
D. **Robert Stemberg**

Explanations: The Robert Sternberg intelligence theory differs from other theories of intelligence in one specific way. He argues that creativity and intelligence should be **integrated**. Without accounting for **creativity,** people cannot truly understand human intelligence. According to Sternberg psychology, **IQ tests are not accurate** measures of intelligence

53. Who is the father of theory of multiple intelligence?

A. Vygotsky
B. Brunner
C. Alfred Binet
D. **Gardener**

Explanations: Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences proposes that people are not born with all of the intelligence they will ever have.

Gardner introduced **eight different types of intelligences** consisting of: Linguistic, Logical/Mathematical, Spatial, Bodily-Kinesthetic, Musical, Interpersonal, Intrapersonal, and Naturalist

54. Insightful theory of learning is given by

A. Thorndike
B. Gardener
C. **Kohler**
D. Hulland Tolman

Explanations: - Wolfgang Kohler, the German gestalt psychologist, is credited for formulating the theory of insight learning Insight learning theory is all about those "**lightbulb moments**" we experience when we **suddenly understand something**. This theory is super important because it helps us understand how our brains work when **we learn and solve problems**. Kohler experiment with **chimpanzees.**

55. Who propounded the psychoanalytical theory of personality? (PPSC 2022)

A. Abraham Maslow
B. **Sigmund Freud**
C. Carl Rogers
D. Jean Piaget

Explanations: - Sigmund Freud was an **Austrian neurologist** and the founder of psychoanalysis. According to Sigmund Freud, human personality is complex and has more than a single component. In his famous psychoanalytic theory, Freud states that personality is composed of three elements known as the **id, the ego, and the superego**

56. The nature of relationship between development and learning is viewed by Lev Vygotsky as having which of the following characteristics? (FPSC 2018)

A. It is linear in nature
B. The relationship is static in nature
C. **Learning often precedes development**
D. Development often precedes learning

Explanations: - Lev Vygotsky was a **Russian psychologist** best known for his **sociocultural theory.** Vygotsky believed cognitive development is influenced by cultural and social factors. Vygotsky strongly believed that community plays a central role in the process of "**making meaning."**

NOTE; - Vygotsky's theory comprises concepts such as culture-specific tools, social speech, private speech, more knowledgeable other (MKO), the zone of proximal development and scaffolding.

57. The stage of post-conventional morality as given by Lawrence Kohlberg is marked by (PPSC)

A. A free agreement to follow a social contract for the benefit of humanity
B. **A free exploration of ethics even beyond social contract**
C. Formulation of moral rules that bypass ethics
D. The need to appear to be a good person

Explanations: - Kohlberg's theory of **moral development** is a theory that focuses on how children develop morality and moral reasoning

Kohlberg's levels of moral development are **three** and **six stages** as follows:

The pre-conventional level

Stage 1: Punishment/obedience orientation
Stage 2: Instrumental purpose orientation

The Conventional level
Stage 3: Good Boy/Nice Girl orientation
Stage 4: Law and order orientation

Postconventional level:
Stage 5: Social contract orientation
Stage 6: Universal ethical principal orientation

58. Concrete operational stage in Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development corresponds to the age group

A. Birth 0-2 years
B. 2-7 years
C. **7-11 years**
D. Above 11 years

Explanations: - The concrete operational stage is the third stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development. This stage characterized by the development of organized and rational thinking. Children in this stage think about **tangible (concrete) objects**. In stage children start thinking **logically.**

59. Seeing a horse, a three-year-old child exclaimed. WOW such a big dog. As per Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, this response by child is an example of? (PPSC 2020)

    A. **Assimilation**
    B. Make believe
    C. Object permanence
    D. Deferred imitation

60. As per Lev Vygotsky theory which of the following is an effective strategy of scaffolding the teaching- learning process?

    A. Providing rigid step-by step instructions to solve problems
    B. Punishing the children for incorrect answers
    C. **Giving hints and cues if children are stuck at some point while solving the problem**
    D. Complete noninterference of teacher in the process

Explanations: - Vygotsky's scaffolding is a **method of teaching** that helps learners understand educational content by working with an **educator or someone** who has a better understanding of the material.

61. Lev Vygotsky ideas about language and thought suggest that

    A. **Language guides cognitive development**
    B. Cognitive development guides language
    C. There is no relation between language and cognition
    D. Cognition is independent of language

Explanations: - Vygotsky said, language is the important role of development. He arguing that as language helps children to think about and control their behavior. Vygotsky viewed language as man's greatest tool for communicating with the outside world.

62. Lev Vygotsky theory mainly focuses on explaining

    A. The impact of heredity on development
    B. **The role of cultural tools in cognitive development**
    C. The bio ecological model of socialization
    D. The impact of attribution pattern on motivation

63. In Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development obeying rules to avoid punishment represents

A. **pre-conventional stage**
B. Formal operational stage
C. Conventional stage
D. Post conventional stage

Explanations: Reasoners at this level judge the morality of an action by its direct consequences. The pre-conventional level consists of the first and second stages of moral development and is solely concerned with the self in an egocentric manner.

64. A child is shown a model of three mountains. Another person is looking at the model from a different position. The child is asked to depict the other person's view of the model but is unable to do so correctly. According to Jean Piaget, this is illustrative of (NTS<PPSC)

A. Egocentrics
B. Animism
C. Object performance
D. Hypothetical thinking

Explanations: The term egocentric is a concept that originated within Piaget's theory of childhood development. Egocentrism refers to someone's inability to understand that another person's view or opinion may be different than their own

65. Lev Vygotsky referred to the difference between what a child can do on his own and what can be accomplished with some assistance as

A. Intelligence
B. **Zone of proximal development**
C. Scaffolding
D. Adaptation

Explanations: Vygotsky defined the zone of proximal development as follows: "The zone of proximal development is the distance between the actual developmental level as determined by independent problem solving and the level of potential development as determined through problem solving under adult guidance or in collaboration with more capable peers."

In other words, The zone of proximal development is the gap between the level of actual development, what the child can do on his own, and the level of potential development, what a child can do with the assistance of more advanced and competent individuals.

66. A teacher gives a half-done example to child while teaching a particular concept according to Lev Vygotsky which of the following strategies if the teacher using (PPSC)

A) Observation learning
B) Conflict teaching
C) Conditioning
D) Scaffolding

67. Period starting from Zygote to 250-300 days is

A. **Pre-natal**
B. Neo-natal
C. Adolescence
D. . Adulthood

Explanations: Prenatal development, in humans, the process encompassing the period from the formation of an embryo, through the development of a fetus, to birth (or parturition). Track the development of a human being from embryo to fetus to newborn Learn about human embryonic and fetal development from fertilization to birth.

68. The teaching strategy including breaking down Complex concept into smaller more manageable parts, and teaching them sequentially? (Repeated Q PPSC FPSC)

A. Problem based learning
B. **Scaffolding**
C. Inquiry-based learning
D. Flipped classroom

69. Gardner theory of Multiply intelligence believes the following

A. **Intelligence is not limited to eight in number**
B. General intelligence is one of the eight intelligences
C. Eight intelligences are primary mental abilities
D. Out of eight intelligence several are talents

Explanations: Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences proposes that people are not born with all of the intelligence they will ever have. This theory challenged the traditional notion that there is one single type of intelligence, sometimes known as "g" for general intelligence, that only focuses on cognitive abilities. Gardner proposed that **there are eight intelligences**, and has suggested the possible addition of a ninth known as "**existentialist intelligence.**"

70. Who give the concept of zone of proximal development?

A.B.F Skinner
B. Jean Piaget
C. David Ausubel
D. **Lev Vygotsky**

71. Which of the following is unrelated to carl Roger's work on personality?

A. **Q-Sort**
B. Motives
C. Self-actualizing tendency
D. Organismic valuing process

Explanations: - Central to Rogers' personality theory is the notion of self or self-concept. This is "the organized, consistent set of perceptions and beliefs about oneself.". It encompasses an individual's self-image (how they see themselves), self-esteem (how much value they place on themselves), and ideal self (the person they aspire to be.

72. Which of the following teaching methods would be considered most appropriate if you wish to apply Vygotsky's notion of Zone of proximal development in the classroom?

A. Individual learning project
B. Competitive games
C. Peer tutoring
D. Group activities

Explanations: - Vygotsky's approach to child development is a form of social constructivism, based on the idea that cognitive functions are the products of social interactions. The Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) occurs when students cannot complete **tasks without the guidance of an adult or knowledgeable peer.**

73. Stimulus organism model was given by

A. William Wordsworth
B. B.F Skinner
C. Jean Piaget
D. William M.C Dougall

Explanation: - Woodworth, (1929) proposed stimulus-organism-model (S-O-R) as an expansion of Pavlov (2010)'s classic theory of the stimulus–response mode. The stimulus-response model was first **procedure to understand the buyer behavior of consumers. The consciousness of the** Buyer depends upon the marketing and environmental stimuli while purchase decisions are successfully done with the help of the Buyer's characteristics and decision process

74. 90% of the brain develops in which stage of development?

A. Infancy
B. Early childhood
C. Later childhood
D. Adolescence

Explanations: - The human brain, the command center of the entire body, 90% of a Child's Brain Develops By Age 5 years

75. According to Maslow the most important needs are

A. Self-esteem need

B. Safety need

C. Psychological need

D. Belonging need

Explanations: According to Maslow, we have five categories of needs: physiological, safety, love, esteem, and self-actualization. In this theory, higher needs in the hierarchy begin to emerge when people feel they have sufficiently satisfied the previous need.

76. who said "Human institutions are one mass of folly and contradiction"

A) PiagetS

B) Dewey

C) Darwin

D) **Rousseau**

77. Cognitive learning theory is known as

A. Connectionism theory

B. Social learning theory

C. Information processing theory

D. Association theory

Explanations: The idea of information processing was adopted by cognitive psychologists as a model of how human **thought** works. For example, the eye receives visual information and codes information into electric neural activity, which is fed back to the brain where it is "stored" and "coded."

78. Montessori method is introduced by (FPSC)

A. Dr John Devey

B. Dr. Maria

C. Frobel

D. Horace Mann

Explanations: The method was started in the early 20th century by Italian physician Maria Montessori, who developed her theories through scientific experimentation with her students; the method has since been used in many parts of the world, in public and private schools alike.

79. Motivation should be followed by

A. Reward

B. Award

C. Relaxation

D. Appreciation

Explanations: Motivation is an **internal state** that propels individuals to engage in goal-directed behavior. Motivation is one of the driving forces behind human behavior. It fuels competition and sparks social connection. Motivated behaviors are voluntary behaviors that individuals find **rewarding or pleasurable.**

80. Group counselling?

A. Is not a part of School program

B. Has no concern with School program

C. It is a part of School program

D. None of these

Explanations: Group counseling is a form of psychotherapy in **which two to 15 participants meet face-to-face to work through their problems and concerns under** the guidance of one or two mental health professionals. Such groups can provide support and perspective and often suggestions and models for change to individuals struggling on their own.

81. It is important that the teacher does not segregate children into fixed group based on Intelligence quotient (IQ) as- (V.VIP Q)

A) It is inconvenient for teachers
B) It is inconvenient for school
C) It does not allow children to complete among themselves across group

D) The concept of IQ is not stable and it also leads to labelling of children

Explanations: - When the children are segregated into fixed groups based on their IQ, it creates a label on them that some children are having a better IQ than others and creates an environment of discrimination and superiority complex. It is concluded that it is important that the teacher does not segregate children into fixed group based upon intelligence quotient(IQ) as the concept of IQ. is not stable and it also leads to the labeling of children

82. Constructivist classroom is

A) Activity focused
B) Student focused
C) Question focused
D) Teacher focus

Explanations: - Constructivism is a learning approach that emphasizes active learning and cooperative learning, based on the learner's previous knowledge. In a constructivist learning environment, learners are **actively involved** in constructing new information. Constructivist education is when **learners actively construct** meaning by building on background knowledge, experience and reflecting on those experiences.

Note ;- Cognitive Constructivism is closely associated with the work of Swiss psychologist **Jean Piaget**. And Social Constructivists was **lev Vygotsky.**

83. In Maslow Hierarchy of needs the need for prestige and filling of accomplishment is (PPSC2020)

A. Safety needs
B. Esteem needs
C. Social needs
D. Basic needs

Explanations: Esteem needs are the fourth level in Maslow's hierarchy and include self-worth, accomplishment, and respect. Maslow classified esteem needs into two categories: (i) esteem for oneself (dignity, achievement, mastery, independence) and (ii) the desire for reputation or respect from other

84. Teaching at memory level is based on (PPSC 2016)

A. **S-R theory**

B. field theory

C. Gestalt theory

D. cognitive field theory

85. In education, the use of technology to enhance learning process is called:

A. IT
B. ICT
C. Information technology
D. Communication technology

Explanations: ICTs stand for information and communication technologies and are defined, for the purpose of this primer, as a "diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, and to create, disseminate, store, and manage information."

86. Stage theory of development explicitly emphasize which of the following principles (

A. Continuity of development
B. Discontinuity of development
C. Cultural factors that influence development
D. Environment factors in developmental process

Explanations: Discontinuity means the variables involved in development, the rules to explain changes, and the psychological functions of development vary at different stages of development, which results in qualitatively different and discontinuous developmental stages.

87. According to Jean Piaget children in pre operation stage of development are able to do

A. Reversible thinking
B. Make believe play
C. Hierarchical classification
D. Conservation

Explanations: According to Piaget Research shows a relationship between make-believe play and self-regulation, oral language, social-emotional skills, creative thinking, and important cognitive skills in math, literacy, and science.

88. The Kohlberg model of moral development has which of the following characteristics (PPSC NTS FPSC)

A. Stages of moral development are universal in nature
B. There is continuity in development of moral thinking
C. Moral development is not an orderly process it is entirely dependent on environmental factors
D. Development is dependent primarily on cultural values

Explanations: - Kohlberg's theory of moral development is a theory that focuses on how children develop morality and moral reasoning.

89. According to Howard Garden theory it is important to have a variety of teaching modes strategies within a classroom because

A. It helps exercise multiple intelligence
B. It helps improve General Intelligence
C. It helps to create star students
D. It helps improve practical intelligence

Explanations: Gardner first outlined his theory in his 1983 book Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences, where he suggested that all people have different kinds of "intelligences." Gardner proposed that there are eight intelligences, and has suggested the possible addition of a ninth known as "existentialist intelligence."

90. The two-word utterances often used by young children between 1.5 to 2.5 years of age are called:

A. Overextension of speech
B. Telegraphic speech
C. Neologism
D. Babbling

Explanations: Telegraphic speech, according to linguistics and psychology, is speech during the two-word stage of language acquisition in children, which is laconic and efficient.

91. Men generally think with their heads and women with their hearts this statement reflects (2020)

A. Gender discrimination
B. Gender stereotypes
C. Genetic difference between two sexes
D. Gender constancy

Explanations: Gender stereotypes are preconceived, usually generalized views about how members of a certain gender do or should behave, or which traits they do or should have. They are meant to reinforce gender norms, typically in a binary way (masculine vs. feminine). Gender stereotypes have far-reaching effects on all genders.

92. A child in a classroom faces continued challenge in understanding mathematics operations despite adequate support. This could be because of (PPSC FPSC NTS)

A. Autism
B. Dyscalculia
C. Dysgraphia
D. Dyslexia

Explanations: There are some types of learning disabilities

Dyslexia: - Which involves difficulty reading

Dyscalculia: - Which involves difficulty with numbers. This disorder affects applications of mathematical operations

Dysgraphia: - which involves difficulty writing and spelling

Language processing disorder: - Language processing disorder involves difficulty attaching meaning to sound groups in words, sentences, and stories

93. It is often argued that rewards may not be the best method of motivating because

A. They decrease in intrinsic motivation
B. They increase intrinsic motivation
C. They decrease extrinsic motivation
D. They decrease both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation

Explanations: According to "Introduction to Psychology: Gateways to Mind and Behavior with Concept Maps," intrinsic motivation occurs when we act without any obvious external rewards: "We **simply enjoy an activity or see it as an opportunity to explore, learn, and actualize our potentials."**

94. Through which action children learn fast? SPSC 2024

A. Write
B. Facial Expression
C. Study
D. Walk

95. _____Presented the view that play is important for strengthen imagery power of a child:

A. Piaget
B. Robert Browning
C. Freud
D. Vygotsky

Explanations: In Vygotsky cultural historical theory play is an important part of early childhood. Vygotsky believed that play promotes cognitive, social and emotional development in children**.**

96. Who gives more stress to the philosophy of social constructivism?

A. Piaget
B. Kohlberg
C. Vygotsky
D. Dewey

Explanations: Vygotsky was a Social constructivism The theory states that language and culture are the frameworks through which humans experience, communicate, and understand reality

97. How many words does a child learn to speak at the age of 2, according to Prof. Smith? SPSC

A. 150 words
B. 372 words
C. 172 words
D. 272 words

98. Who said children have innate inclination to imitate their seniors both in mental and social development? (NTS 2017)

A. Lindzey
B. Festinger
C. Espinas
D. Baldwin

99. Knowledge of child psychology is a must for a primary teacher because

A. It helps in making children disciplined
B. The examination result ins improved
C. It helps the teacher in understanding the behaviors children
D. None of these

Explanations: - The psychology of teaching and learning helps us understand the social, emotional and cognitive processes that constitute learning throughout the lifespan

100. The 'insight theory of learning' was augmented by_____. (PPSC 2017)

A. 'Gestalt' theorists
B. Pavlov
C. Jean Piaget
D. None of these

Explanations: - Max Wertheimer is the father of Gestalt Theory. Later on, Wertheimer's theory was further refined and developed by Kurt Koffka and Wolfgang Kohler.

Insight learning is a type of learning that happens suddenly, in the flash of a moment. Insight is the sudden understanding of the components of a problem that makes the solution apparent.

101. A car with side mirrors is a complete car and a car without side mirrors is also a car complete car, through which school pf psychology this explanation relates to

A. Structuralism
B. Humanism
C. Gestalt
D. Functionalism

102. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning (2012 LECTURER PAPER)

A. Effective learning
B. Positive interdependence
C. Cooperation
D. Division of labor

103. Which of the following statement is correct about the process of development of an individual?

A) It is uni-dimension in nature
B) It is influenced only by heredity of an individual
C) They are is a cultural diversity in the process of development
D) Development is only based on environmental factor

Explanations: - It is culture that connects them with one another and makes the development of the individual possible. It is also culture that defines how people relate to the natural environment. It is in this sense that all forms of development, including human development, ultimately are determined by cultural factors.

104. A stage theory of development explicitly exercises which of the following principle?

A) Continuity of development
B) Discontinuity of development
C) Cultural factor that influences development
D) Environmental factors in development process

Explanations: - Stage theories of development rest on the assumption that development is a discontinuous process involving distinct stages which are characterized by differences in behavior. They also assume that the structure of the stage is not variable according to each individual, however the time of each stage may vary individually.

Note: **Jean Piaget, John Bowlby, and Erik Erikson and Kohlberg** whose gave stages theories

105. Fill the gap about the relationship between language and thought. While Jean Piaget believes_____influence_____Lev Vygotsky suggest that_____helps develop_____? (VVIP question)

A) Cognition, language; language, Cognition
B) Language, Cognition; thought, language
C) Environment, Language; heredity, thought
D) Thought, heredity; language, environment

Explanations: - there are two psychologists one is Jean Piaget and second Vygotsky. According to Piaget, language depends on thought for its development and he said **thought comes before** language. On the other hand, Lev Vygotsky said **language is the important role of development**. He said **language comes before cognition(thought**).

Note; - Lev Vygotsky is a **social constructivist**, whereas Jean Piaget is a **cognitive constructivist.**

106. At which stage of Larance Kohlberg theory of moral development do children ignore the intention of others and instead focus on the fear of authority and negative consequences?

A) Punishment and obedience orientation
B) Good boy good girl orientation
C) Law and order orientation
D) Social contract orientation

Explanations: - The obedience and punishment stage is based on children's desire to follow the rules created by authority figures. Their motivation is simply to avoid being punished. If an action is perceived as morally wrong, it is because punishment is possible.

107. In a classroom discussion on cricket, a teacher is giving more chance to boys than girls, by doing so he is --- ?

A) Combating stereotype threat
B) Practicing gender bias
C) Ensuring gender equality
D) Breaking gender stereotype

Explanations: - Gender bias is **the tendency to prefer one gender over another.** It is a form of unconscious bias, or implicit bias, which occurs when one individual unconsciously attributes certain attitudes and stereotypes to another person or group of people. These biases can affect how the individual understands and engages with others.

108. Current psychological theories of emotion conceptualize to the relation between cognition and emotional process as?

A) Only emotions influenced cognition
B) Only cognition influenced emotions
C) Independent of each other
D) Interwind of each other

Explanations: - Closely intertwined, However, recent psychological and neuroscientific research has revealed that emotion and cognition are **closely intertwined.** Cognitive processing is needed to elicit emotional responses. At the same time, emotional responses modulate and guide cognition to enable adaptive responses to the environment.

Note: - According to Zajonc, Zajonc believed that emotion is **independent from cognition.**

109. The strategy to remember a long string of letters by grouping that into memorable and meaningful parts is called

A) Assimilation
B) Meta-cognition
C) Chunking
D) Conditioning

Explanations: - Chunking is a **powerful memory technique** that can help us better organize and process information, making it easier to remember and **retrieve later on**. By breaking down long strings of information into smaller, more manageable chunks, we reduce cognitive load and create meaningful associations that help us remember the information more effectively.

110. Seriation in Jean Piaget theory refers to

A) The ability to spatially map places, like one's school
B) The ability to order objects based on One dimension, for example' length'
C) The ability to take the perspective to others
D) A narrative form of thinking as used in story telling

Explanations: - Seriation in Piaget's theory refers to sorting things or ideas by size, color, shape, or type. It helps children organize thoughts and solve problems logically, which is important for their learning and understanding of how the world works

Note: - Seriation is in The Concrete Operational Stage is the third stage in Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development

110. Which of the following is an essential characteristics of creativity

A) Centration in thought
B) Convergent thinking
C) Impulsiveness
D) Divergent thinking

Explanations: - Creativity encompasses the ability to discover new and original ideas, connections, and solutions to problems. **Creativity is Divergent thinking**, is the ability to take different directions from the prevailing modes of thought or expression.

Divergent thinking is a thought process used to generate creative ideas by exploring many possible solutions

111. _____view of learning explain that tangible incentive and rewards motivate students for learning?

A) Socio-cultural
B) Behavioral
C) Cognitive
D) Humanistic

Explanations: - Tangible rewards are like trophies, candies, stickers, pencils, etc. These rewards encourage or motivate students to learn and reinforce performance or behavior. Thus, it is concluded that the **behavioral view of learning** explains that tangible incentives and rewards motivate students for learning.

112. A child has the ability to understand the intention and Desire of other the child has?

A) Naturalistic intelligence
B) Interpersonal intelligence
C) Spatial intelligence
D) Intrapersonal intelligence

Explanations: - **Interpersonal intelligence** is the ability to understand and communicate with **others empathetically**. On the other hand, **intrapersonal** ("self") is the intelligence of the self. Intrapersonal intelligence is the ability to analyze **your thoughts**, emotions, and motives It is one of the eight multiple intelligences proposed by Howard Gardner.

Note: - Howard Gardner, an American developmental psychologist, outlined the theory of multiple intelligences in his 1983 book "**Frames of Mind"** The Theory of Multiple Intelligences.

113. Which of following is the term used by Lev Vygotsky to describe child act of speaking to herself?

A) Ego- centricism
B) Talk aloud
C) Private speech
D) Scaffolding

Explanations: - According to Lev Vygotsky, there are two terms gave Private speech and social speech.

Private speech (inner speech) which is directed to the self and serves an intellectual function as well as development of self-regulated thinking.

Social speech, which is external communication used to talk to others.

114. Which of the following principles suggest that different body parts developed at different rates at various stages of

A) Development is unidirectional
B) Development is unidimensional
C) Direction of development is proximodistal and cephalocaudal
D) Development is a discontinuous process

Explanations: - There are two important patterns of development: **cephalocaudal and proximodistal**. Cephalocaudal development refers to the pattern of growth from the head down, also referred to as development **from head to toe**. Proximodistal development is the tendency for growth to start in the **center of the body and move** outwards to the extremities.

115. A key commonality Piaget and Vygotsky theories is

A) Involvement and engagement of children in their own learning
B) The role of culture in the cognitive processes
C) Their views of relationship between language and thought
D) Focus on stage like progression in children development

Explanations: - Both Piaget and Vygotsky are **constructivist theorists**, although the latter is considered the main predecessor of social constructivism. They both believe that children are active learners who involve and engage in their own learning and effectively organize new information from existing information.

116. According to Lev Vygotsky what is the relationship between language and thought

A) Language and thought are independent of each other
B) Language and thought are complex interrelated process of development
C) Language does not shapes thought
D) Thought shapes language

Explanations: - For Vygotsky, thought and language are initially separate systems from the beginning of life, merging at around **three years of age**. At this point, speech and thought become interdependent; thought becomes verbal, and speech becomes representational.

117. Constructivist teaching leads to ---------learning by students

A) Rote learning
B) Receptive
C) Discovery
D) Meaningless

118. Jean Piaget theory of cognitive development implicates that

A) Curriculum should be designed keeping children age group and stage in mind
B) Focus of teaching should be outcome of activity instead of crossing of Thinking
C) Behavior should be condition using reward and punishment
D) Concept should be taught in a sequence of complex to simple

Explanations: - Piaget's theory can inform curriculum planning to keep **child age group** and stage in mind, by providing a framework for understanding the types of activities and experiences that are most likely to promote children's cognitive development and learning

119. Providing choice and options to students from range of activities and experiences based on their interest, needs, and diversity of learner background, fellows the principle of?

A) Inclusion
B) Competition
C) Labelling
D) Exclusion

Explanations: - Inclusion classrooms are integrated classrooms between children with disabilities and those who do not. in simple words, **Education for all and education same** for all students Exclusion classrooms are **separated classrooms for general education students** and special education students with different teachers and a different curriculum.

120. Challenge in reading texts and comprehending long passage is a challenge for students with

A) Dyscalculia
B) Dyslexia
C) Dysgraphia

D) Hearing impairment

121. Responding to Heinz dilemma, Aiman says, stealing the drug is wrong under the circumstances because it is wrong to steel. According to Lawarnce Kohlberg theory of moral development, Aiman is at

A) Pre-conventional level; punishment and obedience orientation
B) Pre conventional level; personal reward orientation
C) Conventional level; law and order orientation
D) Post conventional level; social contract orientation

Explanations: - **Law and order orientation Social rules and laws determine behavior**. The individual now takes into consideration a larger perspective, that of societal laws. Moral decision making becomes more than consideration of close ties to others. The individual believes that rules and laws maintain social order that is worth preserving.

122. A systematic movement created by Wilhelm Wundt and believes that human experience can be broken down into basic conscious mental elements

A) Structuralism in psychology
B) functional psychology
C) Behavioral psychology
D) Humanism psychology

Explanations: - Structuralism emerged as the first school of thought in psychology. **Wilhelm Wundt, is known as the "father of psychology**" and was the founder of the **first experimental psychology lab in Leipzig, Germany**

NOTE: - Structuralism was the first school of psychology and focused on **breaking down mental processes** into the most basic components. Researchers tried to understand the basic elements of consciousness using a method known as **introspection**, or internal perception.

123. Who is the father of functional psychology

A) William Jones
B) William Wundt
C) William James
D) Williams Stern

Explanations: - In response to structuralism, an American perspective known as functionalism emerged from thinkers such as the evolutionist **Charles Darwin and William James**.

William James believed that one could not study consciousness by breaking it down into parts. Rather, he sought to understand the purpose and **function of human thoughts and subsequent behaviors.**

Note: - Structuralism school of psychology is **against** functionalism school of psychology.

124. Free Association technique is related to

A) Humanism
B) cognitivism
C) psychoanalysis
D) behaviorism

Explanations: - Free association is a practice in **psychoanalytic therapy**. In this practice, a therapist asks a person in therapy to freely share thoughts, words, and anything else that comes to mind.

Note: - Sigmund Freud is the father of "free association" or "psychoanalytic" or psychoanalysis

125. Psychoanalysis is also termed as (Imp Q)

A. Surface psychology
B. Deth psychology
C. Community psychology
D. Conscious psychology

126. Introspection method is related to

A) Psychoanalysis
B) Gestalt theory
C) cognitivism
D) Structuralism

Explanations: - Introspection is a psychological process that involves looking inward (self) to examine one's own thoughts, emotions, judgments, and perceptions. father of Introspection **Wilhelm Wundt.**

127. A child is born which some innate grammar due to, which he learns language so easy. This is according to which theorist

A) Vygotsky
B) Noam Chomsky
C) Piaget
D) Skinner

Explanations: - Chomsky's theory of language acquisition, known as Universal Grammar, posits that language is an innate capacity of humans. According to Chomsky, children are born with a **language acquisition device** (LAD), a biological ability that enables them to acquire language rules and structures effortlessly. He is also known as father of **modern linguistic.**

128. Which of the following theory is used cognitive development as a socially mediated process

A) Socio cultural theory
B) Social learning theory
C) Psycho sexual theory
D) Sign learning theory

Explanations: - Vygotsky's sociocultural theory of human learning describes learning as a social process and the origination of human intelligence in society or culture. Vygotsky's theory comprises concepts such as culture-specific tools, private speech, and the zone of proximal development.

NOTE: - Social learning theory, proposed **by Albert Bandura**

129. Which of the following is not a component of Reciprocal teaching?

A) Questioning
B) Predicting
C) Clarifying
D) None of the Above

Explanations: - Reciprocal teaching (**Gave this concept by Vygotsky's**) is a reading practice based on the foundational skills introduced through guided reading in addition to the use of scaffolded talk between a teacher and group members or group members with each other to develop and support comprehension. **Reciprocal teaching** gives students a chance to switch roles with the teacher.

There are **4 c**omponents of Reciprocal teaching**, Questioning, Predicting, Clarifying and summarizing**

130. The child is taken to the playground and can play with plants and trees this promotes which developing stages

A) Enactive
B) Iconic
C) Symbolic
D) None of these

Explanations: - Jerome Bruner proposed three modes of representation or 3 stages

1. **Enactive** (action-based), which is the representation of knowledge through actions or movements
2. **Iconic** (image-based), which is the visual summarization of images.
3. **Symbolic** (language-based), symbolic is the stage where information is stored in the form of a symbol, such as language.

131. Information being structured so that Complex ideas can be tired at a simplified level first, and then revisited at more Complex level later is?

A) Discovery learning
B) Spiral Curriculum
C) Development stages
D) ZPD

Explanations: - A curriculum design in which key concepts are **presented repeatedly** throughout the curriculum, but with deepening **layers of complexity,** or in different applications.

NOTE: - Spiral Curriculum PROPOSED BY **Jerome Bruner** as well as **father of discovery leering**

132. If a child is being tart 3 + 2 = 5 using this plus symbol then which state the child is as per **Jerome Bruner** theory of learning

A) Iconic
B) Inactive
C) Symbolic
D) None of the

Explanations: - Q NO. 130. ABOVE

133. A child says "cloth dry faster in the sun" she is showing an understanding of (FPSC 2018)

A) Egocentric Thinking
B) Cause and effect
C) reversible thinking
D) Symbolic thought

Explanations: - Cause and effect refers to the relationship between events or actions where one event, **the cause, leads to another event, the effect.** You may be familiar with the phrase "For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction."

134. The ability to think abstractly and systematically solve a problem during the stages of the Piaget theory

A) Concrete operational stage
B) Formal operational stage
C) Sensory motor stage
D) Preoperational stage

Explanations: - This is the final and **4th** stage of Piaget theory, According to Jean Piaget, children begin to use **abstract thinking** processes in the Formal Operational stage, which typically develops between **12 and adulthood** and Piaget believed that **deductive reasoning** becomes necessary during the formal operational stage.

135. Students observe fashion show and try to imitate models this kind of imitations may be called

A) Primary simulation
B) Secondary simulation
C) Social learning
D) Generalization

Explanations: - Social learning theory, introduced by psychologist Albert Bandura, proposed that learning occurs through observation, imitation, and modeling. We can say in simple words, **Bandura's social learning** theory provides a helpful framework for understanding how an individual learns via **observation and modeling**

136. Which of the following process in the social observational learning theory of bandura (FPSC 2012)

A) Reflection
B) Retention
C) Repetition
D) Recapitulation

Explanations: - The four steps in the Social Learning Theory of Bandura are **attention, retention, reproduction, and motivation.**

137. The theory social learning emphasizes on which of the following factor (PPSC 2022)

A) Nature
B) Nurture
C) Adaptation
D) Emendation

Explanations: - In psychology **nature refer to heredity** as well as **nurture refer to the environment**. Albert Bandura's social learning theory (SLT) suggests that we learn social behavior by observing and imitating the behavior of others in environment. Social learning theory helps us understand how **our environment and the people around us shape our behavior**

So, the right answer option **B.**

138. According to Erick Erickson psychosocial stages of development the stage in which a child needs to learn important academic skills and compare favorably with peers in school to achieve competencies is the -------- stage ?

A) Trust vs Mistrust
B) Identity vs role confusion
C) Imitative vs Gult
D) Industry Vs Inferiority

Explanations: - Erick Erickson gave the Psycho social theory also called **life span development** theory **or life crises theory**. He gave 8 different stages**.**

Industry versus inferiority is the fourth stage of Erik Erikson 's theory of psychosocial development, this stage childhood between the ages of six and 11. During the stage of industry vs. inferiority, a child **is learning new skills**

Note: - in 1963, Erick Erickson explains 8 stages in A book "childhood and society" (PPSC 2020)

139. In Fraud theory the part of the personality that helps the individual adapt to external reality by making compromise between the Id, the superego and the environment is the? (FPSC 2017)

A) Ego
B) pleasure principal
C) Rationalization
D) Reality principle

Explanations: - According to Freud's **psychoanalytic theory,** the **Id** is the primitive and instinctual part of the mind that contains sexual and aggressive drives and hidden memories, the **super-ego** operates as a moral conscience, and **the ego** is the realistic part that mediates between the desires of the id and the super-ego.

140. 40-year-old women quits her high paying marketing job to focus on her children and become a school Counselor what stage good Ericsson consider this to be

A) Identity vs role confusion
B) Generativity vs Stagnation
C) Integrated vs despair
D) Industry vs inferiority

Explanations: - Generativity versus stagnation is the seventh of eight stages of Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development. This stage takes place during middle adulthood (ages 40 to 65 yrs). During this stage, individuals focus more on building **our lives, primarily through our careers, families, and contributions to society.**

141. Ali is watching Rashid preform dance with full attention. He is also able to retain all the steps performed by him. But he did not perform the steps immediately and later tried to perform them after one week at wedding but he was not able to perform. Which of the following factor is Ali from preventing to perform to step at the wedding (NTS PPSC)

A) Attention
B) Retention
C) Motivation
D) Motor reproduction

142. Pick the correct order of the stages in development as per Psychoanalytical theory

A) Oral, anal, phallic latency, and genital
B) Genital, Phallic, oral and Latency
C) Child, adult, birth, anal and Phallic
D) Anal, latency, genital, birth and oral

Explanations: - Psychosexual stages refer to the five stages of personality development proposed by Sigmund Freud: oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital.

1) **ORAL (**birth to 18 months**)**

During the oral stage, the infant's primary source of interaction occurs through the mouth, so the rooting and sucking reflex is especially important.

2) **Anal** (18 months to 3 years)

During the anal stage, Freud believed that the primary focus of the libido was on controlling bladder and bowel movements. The major conflict at this stage is toilet training.

3) **Phallic** (3 years to 6 years)

At this age, children also begin to discover the differences between males and females.

4) **Latency** (6 years to puberty)

Children develop social skills, values, and relationships with peers and adults outside of the family.

5) **Genital** (Puberty to adult)

During the final stage of psychosexual development, the individual develops a strong sexual interest in the opposite sex. This stage begins during puberty but last throughout the rest of a person's life.

143. Oedipus complex a boy would feel attached to

A) Father
B) Sister
C) Mother
D) Brother

Explanations: - there are two terms gave by Sigmund Freud **Oedipus complex** and **Electra Complex.**

Oedipus complex: - when boys are attracted to mother

Electra Complex: - When girls attracted to Father

144. which one of the following would be and end stage of a child possessing bodily Kinetic intelligence

A) Orator
B) Political leader
C) Surgeon
D) Poet

Explanations: - Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence is one of the 8 multiple intelligences that were proposed by **Howard Gardner,** Bodily-kinesthetic is a learning style often referred to as '**learning with the hands'** or physical learning, bodily-kinesthetic intelligence can often be observed in actors, craftspeople, **athletes, inventors, dancers, and surgeons**

145. A child has invented a test which can test the ability to succeed in tense situation. This test is a very good invention, and everyone is praising the child. Which form of Intelligence is exhibited by child as per Triarchic Theory of Intelligence?

A) Analytical
B) Componential
C) Practical
D) Experimental

Explanations: - The **Triarchic Theory of Intelligence** or Three Forms of Intelligence, formulated by psychologist **Robert Sternberg,** The triarchic theory by Sternberg categorized intelligence into three different aspects.

- **Componential (Analytic skills)**
- **Experiential (Creativity)**
- **Practical (Contextual skills)**

146. Intelligence theory incorporates the mental process involved in intelligence (i.e. meta components) and the varied forms that Intelligence can take (i.e. creative intelligence)

A) Spearman's G factor
B) **Sternberg Triarchic Theory of Intelligence**
C) Savant Theory of Intelligence
D) Primary metal ability

Explanations: - The triarchic theory of intelligence is a comprehensive theory that incorporates **both the mental processes involved in intelligence and the varied forms that** intelligence can take. It is one of the most widely cited theories of intelligence in the field of psychology

147. The lack of empirical evidence is major criticism of which theory

A) Multiple intelligence theory
B) Group factor theory
C) Two factor theory

D) Single factor theory

Explanations: - Gardner's theory has come under criticism from both psychologists and educators. These critics argue that Gardner's definition of intelligence is too broad and that his eight different "intelligences" **simply represent talents**, personality traits, and abilities. Gardner's theory also suffers from a lack **of supporting empirical research.**

NOTE: - There was **a no test** in multiple intelligence for measure ability (PPSC 2017)

148. First intelligence test developed by

A) A. R Jensen
B) E.L. Thorndike
C) Binet
D) J.P. Guilford

Explanations: -First intelligence test developed **in 1905 by Binet**

Note: - Stern coined the term intelligence quotient (IQ).Stern is the originator of not only the concept of IQ, but also of the term **differential psychology itself**

149. IQ of gifted children is

A) 140 Above
B) 90-110 (Average Children)
C) 70-90 (IQ of slow learner)
D) Below 70 (IQ of mental retardation)

150. The factor 'g' in the spaceman definition of Intelligence stands for (FPSC PPSC)

A) Genetic intelligence
B) Generative intelligence
C) General intelligence
D) Global intelligence

Explanations: - Spearman's **two-factor theory** proposes that intelligence has two components: **general intelligence** ("g") and **specific ability** ("s")

151. Which of the following is not form of Intelligence as per Group factor Theory of Intelligence

A) Spatial ability
B) Numerical ability
C) Memory
D) Mathematical ability

Explanations: - The Thurstone group factor theory of intelligence, also known as the multiple factor theory of intelligence, was proposed by **Louis Leon Thurstone in the 1930**. Thurstone believed that intelligence is not a single entity, but rather **a combination of distinct primary** mental abilities.

Thurstone's theory of intelligence, which proposes seven **primary mental abilities** and a general factor

- Verbal comprehension
- Word fluency:
- Numerical ability
- Spatial visualization
- Inductive reasoning
- memory
- Perceptual speed

152. Who developed the concept of "primary mental ability" (FPSC NTS PPSC)

E) A. R Jensen
F) E.L. Thorndike
G) L.L. Thurstone
H) J.P. Guilford

Explanations: - Above

153. Who developed the "Structure model Theory of Intelligence"?

A) A. R Jensen
B) E.L. Thorndike
C) L.L. Thurstone
D) J.P. Guilford

Explanations: - According to Guilford's Structure of Intellect (SI) theory (1955), an individual's performance on intelligence tests can be traced back to the underlying mental abilities or factors of intelligence. SI theory comprises up to **180 different intellectual** abilities organized along three dimensions: **operations, content, and products**.

Motivational theories

154. Which type of motivation is associated with activities that are enjoy able or satisfied in themselves

A) Intrinsic motivation
B) Tarit motivation
C) Extrinsic motivation
D) State motivation

Explanations: - Intrinsic motivation to perform an activity for its own sake and personal rewards. Participating in a sport because you find the **activity enjoyable for itself**. Intrinsic motivation involves the doing of an activity for **its inherent satisfaction.**

155. Ali likes to teach children and his preparing hard for the entrance examination for B.Ed. He is -------motivated

A) Intrinsically
B) Extrinsically
C) Actively
D) Intellectually

156---------- motivation arises from outside of the individual?

A) Intrinsic motivation
B) Tarit motivation
C) Extrinsic motivation
D) State motivation

Explanations: - E**xtrinsic** motivation motivated to perform an activity to earn a **reward** or avoid punishment. Extrinsic motivation is a construct that pertains whenever an activity is done in order to attain some **separable outcome or reward**

157. Aiman participate eagerly in the dance competition only because she is interested in winning in first prize of cash, Aiman is?

E) Intrinsic motivation
F) Tarit motivation
G) Extrinsic motivation
H) State motivation

158. Maslow promoted 5 stages of motivation. Mother feeding a hungry child can be explained by which stage

A) Physiological needs
B) Social needs
C) Esteem needs
D) Safety needs

Explanations: - According to Maslow, human needs were arranged in a hierarchy, with physiological (survival) needs at the bottom, and the more creative and intellectually oriented 'self-actualization' needs at the top.

1. **Physiological needs** are biological requirements for human survival, e.g., air, food, drink, shelter, clothing, warmth, sex, and sleep.

2. **Safety needs People** want to experience order, predictability, and control in their lives.

Safety needs can be fulfilled by the family and society (e.g., police, schools, business, and medical care)

3. **Love and belongingness needs** refers to a human emotional need for interpersonal relationships, affiliating, connectedness, and being part of a group.

4. **Esteem needs** are the fourth level in Maslow's hierarchy and include self-worth, accomplishment, and respect

5. **Self-actualization** needs are the highest level in Maslow's hierarchy, and refer to the realization of a person's potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth, and peak experiences.

159. According to Maslow, which needs are at the base of the hierarchy of needs? (PPSC 2020)

A) Physiological needs
B) Social needs
C) Esteem needs
D) Self-actualization

Explanations: - Self-actualization is the highest level of Maslow Hierarchy of needs (4 time ppsc fpsc)

160. Which needs refer to the Desire for accomplishment, mastery, and achievement?

A) Physiological needs
B) Social needs
C) Esteem needs
D) Self-actualization

Explanations: - Above question NO. 158

161. Which level of needs must be satisfied before an individual seats higher level needs according to Maslow? (FPSC 2016)

A) Physiological needs
B) Social needs
C) Esteem needs
D) Self-actualization

Explanations: - According to Maslow, human needs were arranged in a hierarchy, with physiological (survival) needs **at the bottom,** and the more creative and intellectually oriented '**self-actualization'** needs at the top. Maslow argued that survival needs/Physiological needs must be satisfied **before the individual** can satisfy the higher needs.

162. In Maslow's, Hierarchy of Needs of prestige and feeling of accomplishment? (PPSC 2022)

A. Esteem needs

B. Safety needs

C. Belongingness and love needs

D. Physiological needs

163. Alderfer's' ERG theory categorized need into which three levels?

A) Existence, reinforcement, growth
B) Economic rational, existence
C) Existence, Relatedness, growth
D) Reciprocal, goal, Oriental

Explanations: - ERG stand for **(Existence, Relatedness, growth)**

Alderfer's ERG theory of motivation builds on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and states that humans have three core types of need: Existence, Relatedness and Growth.

164. According to Herzberg, which factors are considered hygiene factor (FPSC 2018)

A) Factors are lead to jobs satisfaction
B) Factors that lead to motivation
C) Factors that prevent Dissatisfaction
D) Factor related to intrinsic motivation

Explanations: - The two-factor theory (also **known as Herzberg's motivation-hygiene theory**) argues that job satisfaction and dissatisfaction exist in two different ways, each with its own set of factors. According to Herzberg, motivating factors (also **called job satisfiers**) are primarily intrinsic job elements that lead to satisfaction. Hygiene factors (also called **job dissatisfiers**) are extrinsic elements of the work environment.

165. How does Alderfer's ERG theory differ from Maslow theory?

A) ERG theory does not consider growth needs
B) ERG theory has fewer levels of needs
C) ERG theory allows movement between levels
D) ERG theory focus solely on physiological needs

166. What does the "R" stand for the Alderfer's ERG theory? (FPSC 2016)

A) Rational
B) Relatedness
C) Reinforcement
D) Resource

Explanations: - Above questions NO. 163

167. According to Herzberg theory which factor is related to personal development, growth, and recognition

A) Hygiene factors
B) Maintain Factor
C) Motivation factor
D) Safety factor

Explanations: - Herzberg's motivation-hygiene theory, **the two-factor theory, or the dual-factor** theory. This theory suggests that there are two types of factors that influence job satisfaction: **motivators and hygiene factors.**

Motivating factors that lead to satisfaction include: Achievement, Recognition, The work itself, Job advancement opportunities and Opportunities for career growth

Hygiene factors included: Peer relationships, Company policies, Physical workspace, Working conditions, Salary, Security and Supervision.

NOTE: - Hygiene factor is also called **maintain factor or extrinsic factor** and Motivation factor is also called **intrinsic factor** (Imp Q)

168. McClelland's theory suggest that individual needs can be

A) Fixed and unchangeable
B) Inborn and static
C) Acquired and developed
D) Easily full filled by external reward

Explanations: - The Three Needs Theory, also known as need theory, is the best-known theory of David McClelland

McClelland's Human Motivation Theory states that every person has one of three main driving motivators: the needs for **achievement, affiliation, or power.** These motivators are not inherent; we develop them through our culture and life experiences.

169. Which theory assume that employees dislike work and must be controlled to perform? (Imp Q)

A) Theory X
B) Theory Y
C) Hierarchy theory
D) ERG theory

Explanations: - The concept of Theory X and Theory Y was developed by social psychologist **Douglas McGregor.**

Theory X and Theory Y meaning refer to human work management and motivation theories suggesting two aspects of employee behavior. While Theory X is **a negative theory** focusing on supervision, Theory Y **is a positive theory focusing** on rewards and recognition.

Theory X

Generally, employees **dislike** responsibilities and try to avoid completing the assigned tasks. Team members resist change and average employees require formal direction as they are lazy.

Theory Y

The team members **remain motivated** by self-control. Employees **like their work** and require little direction. The team members **seek responsibilities as** motivational drivers.

170. Who gave the drive reduction theory?

A) A. R Jensen
B) E.L. Thorndike
C) Clark Hull
D) J.P. Guilford

Explanations: - Drive reduction theory is a theory of learning in which the goal of motivated behavior is a **reduction of a drive state**. The theory assumes that all motivated behavior arises from drives, stemming from a disruption in homeostasis, and that responses that lead to reduction of those drives tend to be reinforced or strengthened.

171. Alia is a very intelligent girl. She wants to pursue dancing as her profession but her family is very conservative and think dancing is not a professional for cultural people. Which part of environment is having influence on Alia as per Bronfenbrenner's theory? (FPSC 2014)

A) Microsystem
B) Mesosystem
C) Macrosystem
D) Exosystem

Explanations: - Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory posits that an individual's development is influenced by a series of interconnected environmental systems, ranging from the **immediate surroundings (e.g., family)** to broad societal structures (e.**g., culture).**

Bronfenbrenner divided the environment **into five systems**: microsystem, mesosystem, ecosystem,, macrosystem, and chronosystem.

1. The Microsystem

The microsystem is the first level of Bronfenbrenner's theory and is the things that have direct contact with the child in their **immediate environment**. It includes the child's most immediate relationships and environments. For example, a c**hild's parents, siblings, classmates, teachers, and neighbors** would be part of their microsystem

2. The Mesosystem

The mesosystem is where a person's individual microsystems do not function independently but are interconnected and assert influence **upon one another**

3. The Exosystem

It incorporates other formal and informal social structures such **as local governments, friends of the family, and mass media.**

4. The Macrosystem

The macrosystem focuses on how **cultural elements affect a child's development**, consisting of cultural **ideologies, attitudes, and social conditions** that children are immersed in.

5. The Chronosystem

The **fifth and final level of Bronfenbrenner's** ecological systems theory is known as the chronosystem.

The chronosystem relates to shifts and transitions **over the child's lifetime**. These environmental changes can be predicted, like starting school, or unpredicted, **like parental divorce or changing schools when parents relocate for work**, which may cause stress.

Behaviorism Theories

172. Behaviorists are primarily concerned with

A. How mind function
B. What causes mind to function
C. If a reaction has happened what caused that reaction to happen
D. Which process of mind made someone to produce certain reaction towards a stimulus

173. Who is the father of behaviorism

A) B.F Skinner
B) John Watson
C) Vygotsky
D) E.L Thorndike

Explanations: - John B. Watson (**American psychologist)** is widely recognized as the **founder of behaviorism**, a school of thought that revolutionized the field of psychology in the early **20th century.**

Watson's (**1920)** most famous experiment, conducted with **Rosalie Rayner**, involved conditioning a fear response in a young child known as "**Little Albert ".** The experiment demonstrated that emotional responses, specifically **fear,** could be learned through classical conditioning.

174. Arslan, a teacher believes that individuals free will; they are preference and growth are important for understanding their behavior he is influenced with

A) Behaviorism
B) functionalism
C) Humanism
D) Cognitivism

Explanations: - Behaviorism is a theory of learning that states all behaviors are learned through conditioned interaction **with the environment**. Thus, behavior is simply a response to environmental stimuli. The behaviorist theory is only concerned with observable stimulus-response behaviors, as they can be studied in a systematic and observable manner.

The father of Behaviorism J. **B. Watson**

175. The term social learning was introduced by

A. Gestalt psychologists
B. Functionalists
C. Behaviorists

D. Psychoanalysis

Explanations: - Behaviorism is the theory that human or animal psychology can be objectively studied through observable actions (behaviors.) which used self-examination of one's thoughts and feelings to examine human and animal psychology.

176. To develop good habits in the students_____- theory of learning will be more helpful.

A. Pavlov's
B. Thorndike
C. Gagne
D. Ausubel's

Explanations: - Classical conditioning OR S-R theory (also known as Pavlovian or respondent conditioning) is learning through association and was discovered by **Pavlov.** Discovered classical conditioning through his experiments **with dogs**

NOTE: - Pavlov was a **Russian psychologist** and was awarded the **Nobel prize in psychology or medicine in 1904**

177. In Pavlov classical experiment with dogs the food was the---?

A) Unconditioned stimulus
B) Conditioned stimulus
C) Unconditioned response
D) Conditioned response

Explanations: - They are **4 ter**m in classical conditioning and

- Unconditional stimulus (UCS)
- Unconditional response (USR)
- Conditional stimulus (CS)
- Conditional response (CR)

NOTE: -

- Unconditional stimulus (Food) and Unconditional response (Salivation) are both natural process
- Conditioned stimulus (bell) and conditioned response (salivation)
- Unconditional response (USR) and Conditional response (CR) a**re always same**
- Bell is a **neutral stimulus**

178. In classical conditioning, unconditioned stimulus naturally elicits?

A) Unconditional stimulus (UCS)
B) Unconditional response (USR)
C) Conditional stimulus (CS)
D) Conditional response (CR)

Explanations: - ABOVE Q

179. The term "stimulus generalization" in classical conditioning refers to the? (PPSC 2020)

A) Weakening of a conditioned response over time
B) The tendency to respond to stimulus similar to the condition stimulus
C) The process of extinguishing a condition response
D) The ability to discriminate between different conditions stimuli

Explanations: - There are five principles of classical conditioning by Pavlov Acquisition, stimulus Generalization, stimulus Discrimination, Extinction, and Spontaneous recovery

1. **Acquisition**

Acquisition is the initial stage of learning, when a response is first established and gradually strengthened.

2. **Generalization**

- Stimulus generalization is the tendency for a conditioned stimulus to evoke similar responses after the response has been conditioned.
- Dog salivate every bell because Dog couldn't difference between bell or other bell.

3. **Discrimination**

- Discrimination is the ability to differentiate between a conditioned stimulus and other stimuli
- When dog difference between food bell or another bell

4. **Extinction**

- Extinction is when the occurrences of a conditioned response decrease or disappear. In classical conditioning, this happens when a conditioned stimulus is no longer paired with an unconditioned stimulus.
- Dog no response in every bell

5. **Spontaneous Recovery**

Sometimes a learned response can suddenly reemerge, even after a period of extinction. This is called spontaneous recovery

180. The process of "extinction" in classical conditioning occurs when a

A) Conditioned stimulus is paired with a condition stimulus
B) A condition stimulus is a repeatedly presented without the condition stimulus
C) A conditions response is generalized to similar stimuli
D) A conditioned response spontaneous recovers after rest period

Explanations: - In this question, extinction means **no response.** That's why conditioned stimuli(bell) is repeated again and again but Dog doesn't response.

181. The process of spontaneous recovery in classical conditioning refer to

A) Conditioned stimulus is paired with a condition stimulus
B) A condition stimulus is a repeatedly presented without the condition stimulus
C) A conditions response is generalized to similar stimuli
D) A conditioned response spontaneous recovers after rest period

182. Programmed learning was presented by (PPPSC 2020)

A. J.b Watson
B. Vygotsky
C. Piaget
D. B.F Skinner

Explanations: - American behavioral psychologist B.F. Skinner gave **Operant conditioning sometimes referred to as instrumental conditioning or programmed learning, is** a method of learning that employs rewards and punishments for behavior.

Skinner (1948) studied operant conditioning by conducting experiments using animals, which he placed in **a "Skinner Box,"**

183. Operant Conditioning is based on the principle of

A) Association
B) Contingently
C) Reinforcement
D) Habitation

Explanations: - Operant conditioning, or **instrumental conditioning**, is a theory of learning where behavior is influenced by its consequences. Behavior that **is reinforced (rewarded**) will likely be repeated, and behavior that is punished will occur **less frequently**. So, operant conditioning is based on the **principle of reinforcement.**

184. In Operant conditioning what is reinforcement

A) Decreasing a behavior
B) Increasing a behavior
C) Neutral effect on behavior
D) Removing a behavior

Explanations: - There are two terms in operant conditioning **Reinforcement** and **Punishment**. In operant conditioning, "**reinforcement**" refers to anything that i**ncreases** the likelihood that a response will occur. Psychologist B.F. Skinner coined the **term in 1937.**

Punishment is the presentation of an adverse event or outcome that causes a **decrease in the behavior** it follows.

185. The removal of an aversive stimulus to increase the likelihood of a behavior is known as

A) Positively reinforcement
B) Negative reinforcement
C) Positive punishment
D) Negative punishment

Explanations: -In above question, There are two terms in operant conditioning **Reinforcement** and **Punishment.** There are two kinds of each term**.**

- positive reinforcement
- Negative reinforcement
- Positive punishment
- Negative punishment,

In **positive reinforcement** situations, a response or behavior is **strengthened Or increase** by the **addition or adding somethings** of praise or a direct reward.

Negative reinforcers involve the **removal something** in order to increase the response.

Positive punishment involves **adding an aversive** stimulus or adding something unpleasant immediately following a behavior to **decrease the likelihood of that behavior** happening in the future

Negative punishment, also known as **punishment by removal,** occurs when a favorable event or outcome is **removed or somethings removed** after a behavior occurs in order to **decrease the future response or behavior**

Note: - In negative and positive reinforcement in the behavior will be **increased.** In negative and positive punishment behavior will be **decreased.**

185. Which schedule of the reinforcement provides reinforcement after a variable number of responses.

A) Fixed ratio
B) Variable ratio
C) Fixed interval
D) Variable interval

Explanations: - According to Skinner, there are two schedules of reinforcement 1**) continuous** reinforcement and 2) **Partial** reinforcement

Partial reinforcement that are **four types** of Partial reinforcement

- Fixed interval schedule
- Fixed ratio schedule
- Variable interval schedule
- Variable Ratio schedule

Fixed interval schedule

A fixed interval schedule is a schedule of reinforcement where the first response is rewarded only after a **specified amount of tim**e has happened. (a **fixed amount of time)**

Variable interval schedule

A variable interval schedule is when the reinforcement is provided after a **random** (unpredictable) amount of time has passed. In this type, there is **no fixed amount of time.**

Fixed ratio schedule

A fixed ratio schedule is a schedule of reinforcement Where are response is reinforced only after a **specified number of response** (there is **a fixed number of time**).

Variable Ratio schedule

A very able ratio schedule is a schedule of reinforcement Where are response is response after an **unpredictable or random number of responses** (there is no fixed number of times).

NOTE: - In four types of Reinforcement the **variable ratio schedule** is the best type

186. What is process of gradually modelling or shaping of behavior by reinforce in successive approximation to the desired behavior called

A) Extinction
B) Generalization
C) Discrimination
D) Shaping

Explanations: - BF Skinner has applied reinforcement in **shaping** of the behavior

187. Which schedule of reinforcement is most resistant to extinction? (FPSC 2018)

A) Fixed ratio
B) Variable ratio
C) Fixed interval
D) Variable interval

188. Which reinforcement schedule is characterized by reinforcing a behavior after a variable amount of time has passed?

A) Fixed ratio
B) Variable ratio
C) Fixed interval
D) Variable interval

Explanations:- Above Q.185

189. Reinforcement is small step of progress towards a desired goal until it is learnt completely, is known as

A) Chaining
B) Shaping
C) Modelling
D) Cuing

190. What is the sequences steps in instrumental conditioning are? (PPSC 2020)

A) Response, Stimulus, Consequences
B) Stimulus, Response, Consequences
C) Consequences, Response, Stimulus
D) Response, Consequences, Stimulus

191. Who devised Radical Behaviorism

A. J.B Watson
B. Pavlov
C. Skinner
D. E.L Thorndike

192. Laws of learning was founded by

A. **Thorndike**
B. Skinner
C. Watson
D. Pavlov

Explanations: Edward Lee Thorndike was an American psychologist. Edward Thorndike developed the first three "Laws of learning": readiness, exercise, and effect and also called laws of Connectionism

Thorndike is perhaps best-known for the theory he called the law of effect, which emerged from his research on how **cats learn to escape from puzzle boxes (his experiment)**

193. There are _____laws of connectionism? (PSC Imp Q)

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Explanations: - Thorndike's theory consists of three primary laws:

(1) law of effect

(2) law of readiness

(3) law of exercise

Edward Thorndike was a psychologist who introduced the law of effect and founder of **modern educational psychology**. Thorndike also suggested the **Connectionism Theory**, which is based on the ideas presented by **associationism**

194. Law of readiness is one of the law of learning has been proposed by (PPSC 2022)

A. **Thorndike**
B. Skinner
C. Watson
D. Pavlov

Explanations: - Thorndike's theory explains that learning is the formation of **connections** between **stimuli and responses.** The laws of learning he proposed are the law of **readiness**, the law of exercise, and the law of effect (Primary Laws)

195. which law of Thorndike indicates the importance of award and punishment in learning (Imp q)

A) law of effect
B) law of Readiness
C) law of exercise
D) all of these

Explanations: -

- Degree of preparedness and eagerness to learn **law of Readiness**
- Practice denotes the Thorndike in law of exercise and repeated things are best remember in **law of exercise**
- Response that causse satisfaction is strengthened in **law of effect** (like award and punishment in learning)

NOTE: - **Trial and error Theory** also presented by Thorndike

Memory questions

196. Memory holds information in original form is called

A) Flashbulb memory
B) Sensory memory
C) Long term memory
D) Iconic memory

Explanations: - Sensory memory, Memory system that involves holding information from the world in its **original sensory form for only an instant**, not much longer than the brief time it is exposed to the visual, auditory, and other senses.

Note: - Sensory memory, also known as the **sensory register**

197. Memory hole information for few seconds is called

A) Flashbulb memory
B) Sensory memory
C) Long term memory
D) Working memory

Explanations: - Working memory is a system responsible for **temporary holding information** and manipulating information needed for community task.

Working memory is the part of short term memory that allows our brain to hold on to information for a brief period of time or **over short period of time.**

NOTE: - Other name of working memory is called **short term memory**. And shorter memory also known as **primary or active** memory

198. Memory for meaning (PPSC 2022)

A) Flashbulb memory
B) Sensory memory
C) Long term memory
D) Semantic memory

Explanations: - **Semantic memory,** is the long term memory type, its focus on general knowledge about the world and includes facts, concept, and ideas. **Semantic memory** the meaning of **words and others symbolic**

199. Combination of visual and auditory memory is called

A) Flashbulb memory
B) Sensory memory
C) Long term memory
D) Semantic memory

Explanations: - Exceptionally clear memories of emotionally significant events are called flashbulb memories. **Flashbulb memory** is the term for the **vividness and detailed recollection** of a significant and emotional autobiographical event.

200. The initial stage of the memory or the memory store where information first come in through the senses is called

A) Sensory register
B) Sensory memory
C) Long term memory
D) Semantic memory

Explanations: - The sensory register, also known as sensory memory, refers to the initial stage in the memory process where information from the environment is gathered and briefly stored

NOTE: - **Iconic memory register**, or visual sensory memory, handles visual information.

- **Haptic memory register** retains information from your sense of touch.
- **Echoic memory register** holds audio information from your sense of hearing.

201. Which method of facilitating short-term memory by grouping individual pieces of information into larger, more familiar groups (FPSC 2016)

A) Sensory register
B) Sensory memory
C) Chunking
D) Forgetting

202. Which memory holds information in permanent fashion?

A) Sensory register
B) Sensory memory
C) Long term memory
D) Short term memory

Explanations: - Long-term memory refers to the memory process in the brain that takes information from **the short-term memory** store and creates long lasting memories. Long term memory is the **permanent store house of information in the mind.**

There are two main types of long-term memory **declarative or explicit memory** and **non-declarative or implicit memory.**

- Information that you remember **unconsciously and effortlessly** is known as **implicit memory**.
- While information that you have **consciously work to remember** is known explicit memory

203. Which memory refer to the conscious recollection of personal experience?

A) Sensory register
B) Sensory memory
C) Episodic memory
D) Short term memory

Explanations: - Episodic memory is the memory of everyday events. it is the collection **of past personal** experience that occurre**d at particular time and place** for example the **party of 7th birthday**

205. Circle of learning were formulated by_____?

A) Rogers
B) Dewey
C) Piaget
D) Roger and Johnson

Explanation: The term "learning circle" is used to describe a process **where a group of people** comes together to gather ideas, plan, structure, and learn continuously. This mechanism encourages each person to have **equal participation and to develop a sense of ownership** of his/ her ideas and actions.

206. The first Institutions of learning in the Western World "Academy" was founded by

A) Socrates

B) Plato

C)John Dewey

D) Piaget

Explanation: - The Academy, founded by the philosopher Plato in the early 4th century BCE, was perhaps one of the earliest higher learning institutions. PLATO was the father of **Idealism**.

207. In which action children learn Fastly

A) Write
B) Facial expression
C) Touching
D) Face smile

Explanation: - Facial expressions include happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, and disgust. Each expression is associated with a **specific set of emotions**, and being able to recognize and interpret these expressions is essential for **effective communication and empathy**.

Facial expressions play a **crucial role in communication and social interactions**, and developing these skills at a young age can greatly enhance a child's social and emotional well-being

Educational Philosophy Mcqs

208. According to_____Philosophy is the mother of all arts ?

A) Dewey
B) Spencer
C) Cicero
D) Plato

Explanations: - According to **Cicero,** Philosophy is the mother of all arts. According to **Coleridge,** philosophy is the science of science.

209. The word" philosophy" is derived from two words?

A) **Philo' and 'Sophia**

B) Phal ilia

C) Learning

D) Wisdom and Philo

Explanations: - The English word 'Philosophy' comes from a combination of two Greek words, which are 'Philo' and 'Sophia'. 'Philo' means '**love'** and 'Sophia' means **'wisdom.**

Philosophy is the study of knowledge**, reality, values, and reasoning, based** on logical rather than empirical methods. Philosophy is the systematic and critical study of fundamental questions that **arise in everyday life and other disciplines**

210. The philosopher who for the first time mentioned the importance of play (or sports) in education was_____? PPSC 2020

A. Socrates
B. Plato
C. **Aristotle**
D. John Locke

Explanations: - Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, together with Socrates and Plato, laid much of the groundwork for western philosophy. **Aristotle** was the first man to mentioned importance of sport in education.

211. _____is an interactive method in the pursuit of knowledge through dialogue.

A) Teacher-centered method

B) Experimental method

C) Socratic method

D) Introspective method

Explanations: - Dialogic teaching emphasizes the importance of dialogue and conversation as vital components of the learning process. By fostering meaningful interactions between teachers and students, as well as among students themselves, this method enriches classroom practice and enhances learning outcomes in primary schools.

212. Who emphasized that education ought to be a social endeavor?

A) Russauo
B) Taylor
C) **Dewey**
D) Pestalozzi

Explanations: - John Dewey, American philosopher and educator who was a cofounder of the philosophical movement known as **pragmatism,** and pioneer in **functional psychology**. Dewey's philosophical pragmatism, concern with interaction, reflection and experience, **and interest in community and democracy**, were brought together to form a highly suggestive educative form.

213. The concept of perennialism in education means school curricula should focus on what is___ ? (FPSC,PPSC)

A. Important
B. **Everlasting**
C. In demand
D. In need

Explanations: The founder of Perennialism are Mortimer **Adler, Maritain and Hutchins** Perennialism is a teacher-centered and subject-based approach that focuses on **everlasting ideas and universal truth**s. This philosophy focused on great books, **same education and old things.**

214. The central focus of idealistic education (PPSC 2017)

A. Practical skill development
B. **Moral character and intellectual growth**
C. Rote memorization of fats
D. . Achievement on standardizes test

Explanations: The Founder of Idealism is Plato. Idealist education focus on aim of life is self-realizations and ultimate reality **is spiritualism.** Idealism emphasizes the interconnectedness of ideas and the **importance of holistic learning.**

215. The branch of philosophy focuses on the nature of reality is_____? (FPSC Imp Q)

A. Connectionism
B. Epistemology
C. **Metaphysics**
D. Pedagogy

Explanations: Metaphysics is the branch of philosophy that examines the fundamental structure **of reality.** Metaphysics is also called **Ontology.**

216 Axiology in Philosophy deals with (PPSC, FPSC)

A. Knowledge
B. Reality
C. **Values**
D. Culture

217. Metaphysics deal with the nature of (PPSC 2020)

A. Values
B. Knowledge
C. Universe
D. **Reality**

Explanations: there are three term Ontology, Axiology, and Epistemology

Ontology/ Metaphysics (Reality):- It deals with nature of reality.

Epistemology (knowledge):- It deals with nature of knowledge

Axiology(values):- It deals with values

218. Progressive education emphasizes learning by_____? (PPSC 2017)

A. Reading
B. Writing
C. **Doing**
D. Enjoying

Explanations: - Progressive education is rooted in the ideas of early 20th-century education reformers like **John Dewey**. He called for an approach where children were placed at the center of their own learning, and believed education should be active and hands-on**; that students should be thinking, doing and experimenting instead of sitting quietly and memorizing.**

219. According to famous philosophers, teaching is a/an_____?

A. Art
B. Arts
C. Science
D. Technique

220. The curriculum will be "child Centre" if teacher is (PPSC FPSC 2020)

A. Realistic
B. Perennializes
C. **Progressivist**
D. Essentialist

Explanations: Progressivism is a very student-centered philosophy of education. Rooted in **pragmatism**, the educational focus of progressivism is on engaging students in real-world problem- solving activities in a **democratic and cooperative learning** environment. **John Dewey** the father of progressive education

221. An important question of philosophy is (PPSC)

A) What is education
B) What is curriculum
C) What is universe
D) What is curiosity

222. An aspect of pragmatism is experiential learning, which says, education should come through_____? (PPSC, NTS)

A. **Experience**

B. Practice
C. Knowledge
D. Observations

Explanations: John Dewey is the father of pragmatism. Pragmatism is an American philosophy, faith in **flexibility**, believe in **democracy**, life is **constantly changing** and based on **experiment** or Experience.

223. Education according to pragmatic is

A. Exclusively student oriented
B. Exclusively purposely
C. **Wholly society oriented**
D. Wholly interdisciplinary

Explanations: In education, pragmatism is an approach to learning and teaching that focuses on **keeping things practical.** Its key theorist is John Dewey. It has four principles: Unity, Interest, Experience, and Integration. According to pragmatism human development **according to environment and society play the important role in development.**

224. The famous book the "Republic" was written by

A. Socrates

B. Plato

C. Aristotle

D. John Locke

Explanations: -Plato, the renowned Greek philosopher, is often hailed as the founding father of **idealism.** Born in the 5th century BCE, Plato's philosophical insights have shaped much of Western thought and continue to do so even today.

225. Naturalism in education emphasizes

A. The development of spiritual values

B. Learning through direct experience with nature

C. The importance of absolute knowledge and truth

D. Shaping the child according to social need

Explanations: **Rousseau** is the father of Naturalism. Naturalism in education stands for the doctrine of "**follow nature**" in education. It wants all education to be in strict conformity with the nature of the child. It stands for **complete freedom** to be given to the child in learning. He is to be left alone, **absolutely free.**

226. Who is called the father of both realism and scientific method?

A. Aristotle

B. Plato

C. Socrates

D. Thorndike

Explanations: Realism, in philosophy, the viewpoint which accords to things which are known or **perceived an existence** or nature which is independent of whether anyone is thinking about or perceiving them.

227. Which branch of philosophy studies issues concerning art and beauty

A) Logic
B) Aesthetics
C) Metaphysics
D) Epistemology

Explanations: Aesthetics is the **philosophical study focusing on the nature of art, beauty, and taste**. It's a complex realm that involves understanding and appreciating the beautiful, the ugly, the sublime, and the elegant.

228. Concept of Universal education is given by

A) Plato
B) Dewey
C) Frobel
D) Aristotle

Explanations: - For Dewey, thought was the means through which man came to understand and connect with the world around him. A **universal education** was the key to teaching people how to abandon their habits and think creatively.

229. Speculative philosophy deals with---- ?

A) Developing theory
B) Assessment
C) Right and wrong
D) objective

Explanations: - There are three styles of philosophy **speculative philosophy, analytical philosophy, and perspective philosophy.**

Speculative philosophy: -

- Concerned with **theory development** regarding purpose of creation of man, society, and universe
- It is related to **area of ontology**

Analytical philosophy: -

- Explain the **whole with the help** of parts
- It is related to area of **Epistemology**

Perspective philosophy: -

- Concerned with **ethics, aesthetic, good/bad,** beauty etc
- Its related the area of **axiology**

230. Which branch of philosophy that studies issues concerning art and beauty

A. Aesthetic

B. Epistemology

C. Logic

D. Metaphysics

Explanations: Aesthetics is a sub-branch of philosophy that examines questions of the **pleasantness** of our experiences concerning things in the world

231. Tabula Rasa literally means?

A) Blank mind
B) Blank paper
C) White slate
D) Blank slate

Explanations: - It's a Latin term that means "clean slate" or "blank slate. As understood by **John Locke**, tabula rasa meant that the mind of the individual was **born blank or empty.**

232. Most of the scientific knowledge comes through (PPSC NTS)

A) Authority
B) Revelation
C) Sense perception
D) Intuition

Explanations: -

- ✓ Knowledge acquired through **inner feeling is institution**
- ✓ Knowledge acquired **reasoning is Rationalism**
- ✓ Knowledge acquired through **expert opinion** is a source of knowledge **is Authority**
- ✓ Knowledge comes through **senses** is called **scientific knowledge**

233. Child development should be according to the development Law. Which is given by

A. Socrates

B. Frobel

C. Aristotle

D. John Locke

Explanations: - Friedrich Froebel was a German educationalist. Friedrich Frobel was one of the most influential founders **of kindergartens** and opened a **"play and activity**" institute in **1837**. Froebel believed that early education should consider **the child's physical, intellectual, social, emotional and spiritual development.**

234. Nature of scientific knowledge rest on?

A) Empiricism
B) Experimentation
C) Replication
D) All of the above

Explanations: - In philosophy, empiricism is an epistemological view which holds that true knowledge or justification comes only or primarily from **sensory experience and empirical evidence.**

235. According to naturalism, the aim of education is? (PPSC FPSC)

A) Self-realization
B) Self-expression
C) Self-actualization
D) Moral sense

Explanations: - According to Naturalism, education should be centered on the needs and **interests of the learner**, where learners are encouraged to explore the **natural world and discover** knowledge through their observations and experiences. Under the naturalistic school of philosophy, the aim of **education is self-expression**.

Note: - Idealism (Plato) focused on **Self-realization.** And Maslow focused on **Self-actualization**

236. The great method of teaching by naturalism is

A) Discussion method
B) Play way method
C) Role playing method
D) Study tour method

237. The mental act, condition, or habit of placing trust or confidence in another shows which of the following option is the best

A) Motive
B) Belief
C) Behavior
D) Attitudes

Explanations: - Beliefs **are ideas, values, or opinions that we hold to be** true. Beliefs are formed from our **experiences, our environment, and our culture**. They can also be influenced by our peers, our families, and other influential figures in our lives.

238. Literary the word Ethics stand for?

A) Properties of chemical reaction
B) Understanding human nature
C) Study of the morality
D) Normative science

Explanations: - Ethics it derives from the **Greek ethos**, meaning "habitual character and disposition; **moral character; habit, custom**. The word ethos was first used in English in **1851**."

239. Which philosophy of education emphasizes the importance of nurturing the whole child including physical and social development? (2022)

A. Humanism

B. Pragmatism

C. Progressivism

D. Holistic education

Explanations: Holistic education is a comprehensive approach to teaching where educators seek to address the emotional, social, ethical, and academic needs of students in an integrated learning format.

240. Progressivism is most strongly grounded in which of the following traditional philosophy (Imp Q)

A. Idealism
B. Realism
C. Pragmatism
D. Existentialism

241. Values are intrinsic in human being, cleaned by

A) Realism
B) Idealism
C) Pragmatism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - Idealism Emphasizes that human development should be according to **moral, ethical and spiritual values, and intrinsic values**, so that he acquires knowledge of **unity in diversity.**

- ✓ Idealism based on ideas and **spiritual values**
- ✓ The aim of life is **self-realization**
- ✓ Values are real and **unchanging**
- ✓ He also says, material world is Mortal and value are **immortal**
- ✓ **What cannot be thought** cannot be real is according to idealism (ppsc 2020)

Note: - Lecture method and dialogue/question method used Idealism

242. According to Plato, the best of learning is:

A. Dialectic method
B. Activity method
C. Problem solving method
D. Discussion method

Explanations: Dialectic, also known as the dialectical method, refers originally to dialogue between people holding different points of view about a subject but wishing to arrive at the truth through reasoned argumentation. According to Plato, the best of learning is dialectic method. Plato is the **father of Idealism.**

243. Which philosophy against the Realism?

A) Realism
B) Idealism
C) Pragmatism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - Realism totally against to Idealism.

244. The function of educator is to lead the child near reality is the education philosophy of

A) Realism
B) Idealism
C) Pragmatism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - The founder of **realism is Aristotle**. This philosophy is against idealism and also based on **real thing.** It focused on bookish knowledge and they also said **reality is the real** world

245. Perennialism philosophy is based on which philosophy (FPSC)

A) Realism
B) Idealism
C) Pragmatism
D) Reconstructionism

246. Which philosophy says that senses are getaway of knowledge.

A) Naturalism
B) Idealism
C) Pragmatism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - Naturalism believe in nature and also said aim of life is self-expression. Child has a **central position** and **no distinction between body and mind**. They also said everything comes **from nature and return to it**. Emphasize **present experience,** interest, and activities. **Naturalism believed** heredity and environment effects p**ersonality.**

247. Who gave the idea of negative education?

A) Naturalism
B) Idealism
C) Pragmatism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - The concept of negative education is propounded by Rousseau 'Theory of Negative Education'- the term negative education indicates Rousseau's hatred for the formal educational **system prevailing in the society.** Rousseau focused negative education is based on **direct observation, experience, and learning by doing.**

Note: - According to naturalism, **man born good** society make **him bad** (fpsc and ppsc 2020)

248. Emile book written by (PPSC)

A. Socrates

B. Rousseau

C. Aristotle

D. John Locke

249. In which philosophy teacher is a manager who provides education environment?

A) Naturalism
B) Idealism
C) Pragmatism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - In Naturalism, the teacher is seen as a **guide or facilitator or manager** rather than an authoritarian figure. The teacher's role is to **provide a supportive** and stimulating environment that encourages the learner to discover their potential and develop their interests and abilities.

Note: - **Naturalism** is child centered philosophy**.**

250. Education should stress natural law and scientific inquiry belong to

A) Idealism
B) Realism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

Explanations: - **John Dewey, William James and Kilpatrick** was an exponent of Pragmatism.

- ✓ It's an **American** philosophy focused on scientific inquiry
- ✓ Faith in **flexibility and democracy**
- ✓ Its based on **practice and experiment**
- ✓ Human Development according to **environment**
- ✓ It's a **child Centre** philosophy
- ✓ **Method of teaching**: - Project method, problem solving, activity method and **learning by doing**

251. Learning for the sake of learning is the goal of which philosophy (PPSC 2020,2018)

A) Idealism
B) Perennialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

Explanations: - The exponents of Perennialism **Maritain, Adler, and Hutchins.**

Perennialism focused on **study of great books** and also focus on **strict classroom discipline**. And Perennialism focused **on everlasting reality**(Imp point)

252. Reconstructionism is originated from the philosophy of (FPSC 2016)

A) Idealism
B) Perennialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

Explanations: - Pragmatism is a **practical approach** to problems and affairs, or an **American movement** in philosophy that tests truth by practical consequences.

NOTE: - Progressivism is grounded on the philosophy of **Pragmatism**

253. Which philosophy says, there are "no ultimate values"

A) Idealism
B) Perennialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

NOTE: - The term pragmatism derived from **Greek words Pragma** means "**Action"**

254. According to John Dewey, school must prepare students for:

A. Research
B. Fighting
C. Present life
D. Future life

Explanations: - John Dewey was an **American philosopher,** psychologist, and educational reformer. I believe that education, therefore, is a process of living and not a preparation for future living. I believe that the school must **represent present life.**

255. Progressivism believe that children learn in an/a……?

A. Community
B. Competition
C. Isolation
D. None of these

256. According to John Dewey, children should experience _____in school to make them better citizens. (repeated Q)

A. rules

B. discipline

C. democracy

D. practical implementation

Explanations: - Dewey believed that democracy means "that every human being, independent of the quantity or range of his personal endowment, has the right to equal opportunity with every other person for development of whatever gifts he has." **Democratic schools, for Dewey, empower every child to develop their gifts in ways that benefit the community**.

257. John Dewey brought a revolution in the education system by his philosophy of

A) Idealism
B) Perennialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

258. Philosophy of education which makes man responsible for his/her action and experience is called

A) Existentialism
B) Perennialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

Explanations: - Existentialism exponents **Kierkegaard, Jean Paul Sarte** and **Karl Jaspers**

- Existentialism is the **modern youngest philosophy** and **20th century** philosophy.
- Man is responsible for **his/her action**
- Existentialism **focused on individuality**
- Believe in **freedom man**
- Its man's **nature to exit**

259. The Axiology consist of personal choice is

A) Existentialism
B) Perennialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

Explanations: - Existentialism is a philosophy concerned with **finding self** and the meaning of life through **free will, choice, and personal responsibility**. The belief is that people are

searching to find out who and what they are **throughout life as they make choices based on their experiences**, beliefs, and outlook.

260. Privacy classroom management is suggested by the

A) Perennialism
B) Existentialism
C) Essentialism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - **Privacy and open classroom** management suggested by **Existentialism**

Note: - The **non-punitive classroom** (Mean no punishment) management is the characteristics of **Existentialism (FPSC 2016)**

261. Home education is better than school is considered which Philosophy

A) Perennialism
B) Existentialism
C) Essentialism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - Important key words of **Existentialism.**

- **Idea of death** should be acceptable gracefully
- man cannot accept ready-**made concept of existence.**
- **Man is central** then truth or laws

There are 4 main Educational Philosophies

1. Perennialism
2. Essentialism
3. Progressivism
4. Reconstructionism

262. Study of great books is at the core of (PPSC 2016)

A) Perennialism
B) Existentialism
C) Essentialism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - The exponents of Perennialism **Maritain, Adler, and Hutchins.**

Perennialism focused on **study of great books** and also focus on **strict classroom discipline**. And Perennialism focused on **everlasting reality** (Imp point)

263. Who says, Human nature remains the same everywhere hence education should be same for everyone?

A) Perennialism
B) Existentialism
C) Essentialism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - According to Perennialism, humans are same, their functions are same, so education should be **same for everyone.**

NOTE: - Perennialism **is teacher catered** philosophy

264. Education is not an imitation of life, but preparation for it

A) Perennialism
B) Existentialism
C) Essentialism
D) Reconstructionism

265. Cultivating the intellect of the students is the aim education

A) Existentialism
B) Perennialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

Explanations: - **Perennialism** is most conservative/inflexible philosophy

- Focused on **old things** occur again and again.
- **Perennialism** focus on educate the rational persons.
- **Essay type examination** is the evaluation process suggested by **Perennialism**

266. Permanency is more real than change (Most repeated Q)

A) Existentialism
B) Perennialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

Explanations: - Perennialism is based upon the belief that there **are everlasting ideas** and universal truths. And also said Permanency is **more real than change** Therefore, the primary goal of education within this philosophy is to **search for and disseminate truth.** In addition, this philosophy of education advocates for **the cultivation of human intellect.**

Note: - Reading great **thinkers history, books** and **Moral development** is **curriculum** of perennialism**.** And **Socratic Dialogue** is the teaching method of perennialism**.**

267. Acquisition of cultural literacy is the goal od philosophy?

A) Existentialism
B) Perennialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

Explanations: - **William Bagley** was the Exponent of Essentialism. Essentialism in education asserts that common and essential **ideas and skills belonging to a certain culture** should be taught to all citizens at the same level at especially primary school level.

268. Which philosophy focused on stress on mental discipline?

A) Existentialism
B) Perennialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

Explanations: -

- Essentialism philosophy focused on **mental discipline.**
- Knowledge comes from **hard work**
- Emphasis on **useful cultural and skills**

269. Which philosophy focused on "back to basic"?

A) Existentialism
B) Perennialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Essentialism

Explanations: - Essentialism focused on back to basic. Essentialism **focused on traditions**. It's a **teacher centered** philosophy and **lecturer method** will be used.

NOTE: - Essentialism focused on **Computer education** (PPSC 2020). And **IQ testing** is the evaluation process.

270. Life is continuous changing process is the base of education philosophy

A) Existentialism
B) Perennialism
C) Progressivism
D) Essentialism

Explanations: - Progressivism derived from Pragmatism.

- Focused on **experimental and scientific knowledge**
- Its also called **experimentalism** and instrumentalism
- Its focused on **cooperative** learning
- They says, Life **is continuous changing** process

271. The education process revolves around the child is the philosophy??

A) Progressivism
B) Perennialism
C) Experimentalism
D) Idealism

Explanations: - Progressivism **is child centered** philosophy and focused on child who actively involved in learning process. That's why **teacher is facilitator**.

272. The school should be run on democratic lines held by

A) Progressivism
B) Perennialism
C) Experimentalism
D) Idealism

Explanations: - John DEWEY was an exponent of Progressivism. This philosophy focused on flexibility and Democracy.

NOTE: - **Integrated curriculum** design is associated with the philosophy of progressivism. **Project and activity method** which is used in Progressivism.

273. "Education should be life itself, not a preparation for life" is the characteristics of education philosophy of (PPSC FPSC)

A) Progressivism
B) Perennialism
C) Experimentalism
D) Idealism

274. "To educate the child for change and social reforms" is the aim of which philosophy

A) Progressivism
B) Perennialism
C) Experimentalism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - Reconstructionism, also known as **social reconstructionism**, is a philosophical approach to education that emphasizes the role of education in **creating social change**. Reconstructionism is rooted in the belief that education should be used as a means of **addressing social problems and promoting progressive social change.**

275. The critical thinking is the method of teaching?

A) Progressivism
B) Perennialism
C) Experimentalism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - The exponents of Reconstructionism are **Brameld, Counts, and Freire.**

This philosophy focused on teacher help students to **learn critical issues** and also focused on social problems and **social reforms**.

276. which philosophy focused on reforms necessary in every walk of life?

A) Progressivism
B) Perennialism
C) Experimentalism
D) Reconstructionism

277. The teacher is the change agent is the philosophy of (FPSC PPSC NTS)

A) Progressivism
B) Perennialism
C) Experimentalism
D) Reconstructionism

Explanations: - In **Reconstructionism** teacher is change agent. This philosophy focused on prepare student for **social reforms**

NOTE: - Formative evaluation, ongoing feedback, and authentic assessment is the process of evaluation **of reconstructionism**

278. In inductive reasoning, framework represent the:

A) Theory, Hypothesis, Pattern, Observation
B) Observation. Pattern, Hypothesis, Theory
C) Theory, Hypothesis, Observation, Confirmation
D) Confirmation, Hypothesis, Observation, Theory

Explanations: - Inductive reasoning is the process of drawing **general conclusions from specific** observations.

279. In Deductive reasoning, framework represent the:

A) Theory, Hypothesis, Pattern, Observation
B) Observation. Pattern, Hypothesis, Theory
C) Theory, Hypothesis, Observation, Confirmation
D) Confirmation, Hypothesis, Observation, Theory

Explanations: - Deductive reasoning is a logical approach where you progress **from general ideas to specific conclusions.**

280. The knowledge which a person obtains without any effort is called

A) Sense knowledge
B) Nature
C) Instinct
D) Scientific method

Educational Assessment Macq's

281. Students' performance is compared with other students in (PPSC2022)

A. Criterion reference
B. Norm reference
C. Objective reference
D. Grading

Explanations: Norm-referenced tests are standardized tests characterized by scoring that **compares the performance of the test-taker to a norming group** (a group with similar characteristics such as age or grade level).

In simple word, norm reference test measure performance which interprets an **individual relative standing with other students' group.**

282. Name the test in which student's performance is compared with clearly defined learning tasks?

A. Criterion reference
B. Norm reference
C. Objective reference
D. Achievement test

Explanations: - The criterion-referenced test, compares a tester's score to an objective **standard or criteria.** Criterion referenced test measure students' performance with set a **specific objective or standard.**

283. Which test measure general language ability or proficiency?

A. Criterion reference
B. Norm reference
C. Objective reference
D. Achievement test

284. The process of reasoning from one or more given statements to reach a logically certain conclusion is called_____? (NTS PPSC 2022)

A. **Deductive Reasoning**
B. Inductive Reasoning
C. Qualitative Reasoning
D. Quantitative Reasoning

Explanations: - Deductive reasoning is a logical approach where you progress **from general ideas to specific** conclusions. Deductive reasoning is also called deductive logic or **top-down reasoning.**

285. The instrument used for measuring the sample of behavior is? (PPSC 2017)

A. **Test**
B. Measurement
C. Assessment
D. Evaluation

Explanations: Tests are designed to measure the quality, ability, skill or knowledge of a sample against a given standard, In educational practice, tests are methods used to determine the students' ability to complete certain tasks or demonstrate mastery of a **skill or knowledge of content**

NOTE: - The **sum of the question** is called test (PPSC 2020). A **formal and systematic** procedure of getting information is called**.**

286. Interpretation of measurement data is done in which

A) Measurement
B) Assessment
C) Test
D) Evaluation

Explanations: - Assessment is a systematic process of documenting and using empirical data on the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and beliefs to refine programs and improve student learning.

We can say in simple word, Assessment is used to understand the state or condition of learning

287. Limited to a quantitative description of the pupils' performance is?

A. Test
B. **Measurement**
C. Assessment
D. Evaluation

Explanations: Measurement, the process of associating numbers with physical quantities and phenomena. Obtaining information in **quantitative form** is called measurement.

288. The purpose of the evaluation is to make? (FPSC PPSC)

A) Quantity
B) Quality
C) Judgement
D) Opinion

289. Test answer the question?

A) How good
B) How well
C) How mush
D) None of these

Explanations: - There are **Three terms.**

- Test answer the question **how well**
- Measurement answers the question **How mush**
- Evolution answers the question **How Good**

290. Raw scores of tests is called

A) Data
B) Information
C) Conclusions
D) Finding

Explanations: - Data is information that can be formatted, processed, and stored in various ways. **Data is a collection of facts or raw material.**

291. Educational measurement refer to any device for the general study and practice of testing, scaling and appraising the outcomes of

A) Educational process
B) Educational development
C) Educational management
D) Educational model

292. The right sequence?

A) Test, Assessment, Measurement, Evaluation
B) Assessment, Measurement, Evaluation, Test
C) Test, Measurement, Assessment, Evaluation
D) None of these

Note: - Important question

293. Broader in meaning is? (Imp Q)

A. **Aims**

B. Objectives

C. Instructional objectives

D. Specific objectives

Explanations: there are three term Aims, Goals and objectives.

Aims: Aims provide the general direction of learning and are written in broad terms. Aims at national level.

Goals; Goal statements are more specific than aims, and they describe learning expectations for students. It's a subject level

Objectives: Objectives are specific, measurable and achievable. Objectives are step by step process and class level.

294. Procedures used to determine person abilities is?

A. **Maximum performance test**
B. Typical performance test
C. Norm performance test
D. Criterion performance test

Explanations: Maximum performance tests ask **the person to do his or her best to solve one or more problems**. The answers to these problems can vary in correctness. Typical performance tests ask the person to respond to one or more tasks where the responses are typical for the person.

295. In norm referenced test the comparison is between? (PPSC 2022)

A. Groups
B. **Individuals**
C. Areas
D. Interest

Explanations: Norm-referenced test (NRT) an assessment tools designed to compare an individual's performance to a larger group OR class.

296. In which question marking will be more reliable?

A. Completion
B. Short the right answer
C. **Multiple choice question**
D. Essay

Explanations: There are many advantages to using MCQs for assessment. One key benefit is that the questions are easy to mark and can even be scored by a computer, making them an attractive assessment approach for large classes. Its mostly used test.

297. The purpose of the evaluation is to make? (PPSC, SST 2019)

A. Decision
B. Prediction
C. **Judgment**
D. Opinion

Explanations: An evaluation is an objective judgment of the skills and values of a person using well-defined criteria. Evaluation is the **highest scope** in educational testing elements.

298. School is an important source of

A. Distance education

B. Informal education

C. Formal education

D. None of these

Explanations: Formal education refers to structured learning programs provided by schools, colleges, universities, and institutions.

299. A teacher identifies the difficulty in pronunciation of a child while reading English course loudly this may be called

A) Assessment of learning
B) Assessment for learning
C) Summative evaluation
D) Diagnostic testing

Explanations:- A diagnostic assessment is a type of **formative assessment** designed to gather information about how a learner is currently performing in a particular subject or skill. **Diagnostic assessment is the process of collecting data to identify students' knowledge, skills, strengths, and weaknesses** before instruction.

300. Test involving the construction of certain patterns are called?

A. Intelligence test

B. **Performance tests**
C. Scholastic test
D. None

Explanations: Performance test: This test measures how well students apply their knowledge, skills, and abilities to authentic problems. Performance test required to show performance practically. Another name of performance test is **practical test**.

301 Evaluation that monitors learning progress is?

A. Placement evaluation
B. **Formative evaluation**
C. Diagnostic evaluation
D. Summative evaluation

Explanations: Formative evaluation is a process of gathering and analyzing feedback during the development or implementation of a program, project, or product. Formative assessment is a method of evaluating student learning **during** a lesson, unit, or course to inform instructional modifications.

302. Running description of active behavior of a student as observed by the teacher is? (PPSC 2022)

A. **Anecdotal record**
B. Autobiography
C. Interview
D. None

Explanations: An anecdotal record is a brief, informal, and descriptive note of a child's behavior, activity, or interaction in the classroom. In simple word, anecdotal record is written description of **particular event or behavior.**

303. Vast of all in scope? (PPSC 2020)

A. Test

B. Measurement
C. Assessment
D. **Evaluation**

Explanations: In common usage, evaluation is a systematic determination and assessment of a subject's merit, worth and significance. The purpose of the evaluation is to make judgement evaluation is **vast scope.**

Note: - The least in scope is **Test**

304. A test very popular with class room teacher is? (PPSC 2016)

A. True false test
B. **Multiple choices**
C. Matching
D. Completion test

Explanations: - MCQs test is widely used test in the world like UK and USA. MCQ tests are a powerful **tool for assessing knowledge and understanding**. They are efficient, objective, and versatile, making them suitable for various applications. It's very popular with **class room teacher**

305. Frequently used tools of summative evaluation are?

A. **Test**
B. Teacher observation
C. Daily assignment
D. None

Explanations: Summative evaluation It is done **after the instruction** at the end of the year at completion of course of study. For achieving this purpose, we used Test.

306. Permanent difficulties in learning are investigated in?(FPSC NTS)

A. Placement assessment
B. Formative assessment
C. Summative assessment
D. **Diagnostic assessment**

Explanations: Diagnostic assessments in education help educators understand their students' strengths, weaknesses, knowledge level, and skillset prior to beginning instruction.

307. The difference between maximum and minimum values is? (PPSC 2022)

A. Mean
B. Mode
C. **Range**
D. None

Explanations: Range is the spread of data from the lowest to the highest value in a distribution.

308. The number obtained by dividing the sum of the scores by their number is called

A. Mean
B. Mode
C. **Range**
D. Median

309. The number obtained by dividing the sum of the score by their number is called

A. Mean
B. Mode
C. Range
D. Median

Explanations: - We can say in simple word**, Arithmetic average** of the values is called Mean

Example: - 2,4,6,5,3

Total values we have is **5**

2+4+6+5+3/5 = 20/5=4

So, the mean is 4

310. Middle value of the number is called?

A. Mean
B. Mode
C. Range
D. Median

Explanations: - the number dividing data into two equal parts in such a way that half of the total scores are less than that number where other half score are more than that number is called median. We can say in simple word, The median is the value that's exactly in the **middle of a dataset when it is ordered.**

Example No. 1 odd number

2+5+9+3+7

Firstly, we arranger the number or ordered

= 2+3+5+7+9

= 2+3+5+7+9

Median is 5

Example No. 2 Even number

2+6+9+3+1+8

Firstly, we arranger the number or ordered

= 1+2+3+6+8+9

When we have even number, than we take two middle number, that number we added than divide into 2

= 1+2+3+6+8+9

= 3+6/2 = 4.5

So, the median of example no. 2 is 4.5

311. Value that occurs frequently or repeatedly is called (PPSC FPSC)

A. Mean

B. Mode

C. Range

D. Median

Explanations: - The mode is the most **frequent value in a data set** OR repeatedly.

Example,

2,4,5,7,8,9,3,2,3,9,3

We arrange the values

2,2,**3,3,3**,4,5,7,8,9,9

So, **3** digit is most repeated values.

312. Data group around central values between smallest and largest is called

A. Mid-point
B. Quartiles
C. **Central tendency**
D. Frequencies

Explanations: - Central tendency is the **middle or average of a dataset**. The 3 most common measures of central tendency are the **mode, median, and mean. Mode**.

313. Tendency of data to disperse around central value is called

A. Variability
B. Quartiles
C. Central tendency
D. Frequencies

Explanations: - Variability describes **how far apart data points** lie from each other and from the **center of a distribution.** There are four frequently used measures of variability: **the range, interquartile range, variance, and standard deviation.**

Note: - The standard **error of measurement** is measure of Variability **(Imp point)**

314. The number of scores laying in a class interval is?

A. Mid-point

B. Quartiles

C. Class

D. **Frequencies**

Explanations: - A frequency is the number of times a value of the **data occurs**. The sum of all the frequency values represents **the total number** of students included in the sample. It is commonly used to group data of quantitative types.

315. _____is a square root of the variance is called

A. Mid-point

B. Quartiles

C. Standard Deviation

D. Frequencies

Explanations: - Standard deviation (SD) is a measure of variability or **dispersion within a set of data**. In simpler terms, it tells us how much the values in a data set differ from **the average or mean (Imp point).**

316. Average squared deviation from population mean is called

A. Mid-point

B. Variance

C. Standard Deviation

D. Frequencies

317. Which is a measure of the asymmetry of a distribution.

A. **Skewness**

B. Variance

C. Standard Deviation

D. Frequencies

Explanations: - **Skewness refers** to the asymmetry present in the distribution of data **around its average**. In simpler terms, it describes how data points are distributed with **respect to their mean.** If data points are evenly distributed on both sides of the mean, the distribution is symmetrical and **has zero skewness**

318. variables of same nature are grouped together in?

A. Skewness

B. Variance

C. Standard Deviation

D. Factor analysis

Explanations: - The primary goal of factor analysis is to **identify underlying dimensions, or factors,** that explain the patterns of intercorrelations among these variables. By analyzing these intercorrelations, factor analysis helps researchers and test developers understand which **variables group together and may be measuring the same underlying** construct.

319. The values that divide a set of scores into 4 equal parts are called

A. Quartiles

B. Variance

C. Standard Deviation

D. Factor analysis

320. A multiple-choice question is composed of question or the statement of the problem referred as?

A. **Stem**

B. Distracter
C. Foil
D. Response

Explanations: - There three term related to it (PPSC 2020)

Distractors: - The incorrect options in M.C.Q is called distractor (NTS FPSC)

Answer: - The correct Options in M.CQ. is called answer

Stem: - Statement of the problem or M.C.Q questions is composed is called stem

321. The item in the column for which a match is sought is called

A. Stem

B. Distracter

C. Premise

D. Response

Explanations: - Item in column A which match in B is required **premise.**

Item in column B is match in column A is called Response

322. Another name of Ture-False item is called

A. Stem

B. Distracter

C. Premise

D. Alternative response items

Note: - True/False item is highest score by **Guessing**

323. The appearance of normal curve resembles with

A) U-Shape
B) Bell Shape
C) V- shape
D) Skewness

Note: - Total area under the normal curve is **equal to 1**

324. The most widely used format o standardized test USA is? (PPSC 2020)

A. Unstructured essay
B. Structured essay
C. Short the right answer
D. **Multiple type questions**

Explanations: - The most widely used format on standardized tests in the USA is " Multiple Choice." Multiple-choice questions are commonly used in standardized tests due to their efficiency in administration, ease of scoring, and ability to assess a wide range of content in a standardized manner.

325. Which questions are difficult to mark with reliability?

A. **Unstructured essay**
B. Structured essay
C. Short the right answer
D. Multiple type questions

Explanations: Unstructured questions, or **open-ended questions**, allow for the collection of qualitative data by asking questions with less limited answer. Unstructured questions allow respondents to express their views openly and in their own words, which can allow for more detailed

326. The process of obtaining numerical value is? (PPSC 2020)

A. Test
B. Measurement
C. Assessment
D. Evaluation

327. To assess achievement at the end of instruction is? (Imp Q)

A. Placement assessment
B. Formative assessment
C. **Summative assessment**
D. Diagnostic assessment

Explanations: Summative assessments are used to evaluate student learning, skill acquisition, and academic achievement at the **end of the** course, project, unit, course, semester, program, or school year.

328. Which test is used to check the performance of students against some set criteria

A. Maximum performance test
B. Typical performance test
C. Norm performance test
D. Criterion performance test

Explanations: Criterion-referenced tests compare a **person's knowledge or skills** against a **predetermined standard**, learning goal, performance level, or another criterion. With criterion-referenced tests, each person's performance is compared directly to the standard, without considering how other students perform on the test.

329. The length of a test is an important factor in obtaining a representative?

A. Mean
B. Median
C. Mode
D. Sample

Explanations: A sample is a smaller set of data that a researcher chooses or selects from a larger population using a pre-defined selection bias method.

330. The summative evaluation is used? (PPSC, FPSC)

A. **At the end of the program**
B. At the middle of the program
C. At the start of the program
D. None

Explanations: The primary focus of summative evaluation is to determine whether the program or project achieved its goals and objectives **at the end**. Summative evaluation is often used to inform decisions about future program or project development, as well as to determine whether or not to continue funding a particular program or project.

331. Projective techniques are used to measure?

A. Aptitude
B. Intelligence
C. Knowledge
D. **Personality**

Explanations: Projective techniques are many ways to assess a **person's personality**. Psychologists have developed projective tests technique, which are indirect and unstructured ways to find out about people. They use respondents' projections to discover hidden motives, urges, or intentions.

332. The alternative name of the table of specification is? (PPSC 2020)

A. **Test blue print**
B. Test construction
C. Test administration
D. Test scoring

Explanations: A **test blueprint** or **table of specification** is considered as a map that shows the test structure with the content areas and/or learning outcomes usually represented on the left side of the table and the measured cognitive skills across the table's first row.

333. Table of specification helps in? (PPSC 2020,2022)

A. **Test development**
B. Test construction
C. Test administration
D. Test scoring

334. The supply type test item is?

A. true / False items
B. Matching items
C. M.C.Q items
D. **Completion items**

Explanations: **Constructed response tests**, also known as supply type items, require students to create and supply their own answers rather than selecting from multiple choices. Student is required to supply their answer for example **fill in the blanks** and **short answer.0**

335. Test that is convergent and easy to score is called (PPSC vip Q)

A. **Objective type test**

B. Subjective type test

C. Standardized test

D. Performance test

Explanations: Test that is convergent and easy to score is called Objective type test. Convergent mean that has a single answer. Objective tests are **based on facts and figures.** Subjective tests are based on **opinions and interpretations.** Subjective tests **require more time** and effort to grade. Test that is Divergent is called Subjective type test. Divergent mean that has a multiple answer, opinion or essay type answer

336. Alternative response item is?

A. True / False items
B. Right / wrong
C. Correct / incorrect
D. **All of the above**

337. The analysis of items is necessary Is?

A. **Standardized test**
B. Essay type test
C. Objective type test
D. Norm reference test

Explanations Standardized test is a test developed by an **expert or specialist** that is experimentally evaluated valid, reliable and analysis is necessary.

338. Which one is not the type of test, of test by purpose?

A. Standardized test
B. Essay type test
C. Objective type test
D. Norm reference test

Explanations: "Essay test is a test that requires the student to structure a rather long written response up to several paragraphs.

Note:- **Objective type test is a** test by method

339. Test that measures learning outcome of students is?

A. **Achievement test**
B. Aptitude test
C. Criterion reverenced test
D. Norm reference test

Explanations: An achievement test is a test of developed **skill or knowledge**. The most common type of achievement test is a standardized test developed to measure skills and knowledge learned in a given grade level, usually through planned instruction, such as training or classroom instruction.

Note: - Achievement test is mostly **used in School.**

340. Facility index of an item determines? (PPSC 2022)

A. Ease or difficulty
B. **Discrimination power**
C. Objectivity
D. Reliability

Explanations: There are **two** terms

Discrimination power classified students into high and low achievers.

Difficulty/Facility index This is simply a measure of the **proportion of students that answered a question correctly** and has a value of between 0 and 1.

341. A process of looking at what is being assessed is called_____?

A. Assessment
B. **Evaluation**
C. Measurement
D. Rubrics

Explanations: Evaluation "a systematic process to determine merit, worth, value or significance". Evaluation as a process that critically examines a program and improves its and the **making of a judgment** about the amount, number, or value of something.

342. Formative assessment is an assessment _____learning?

A. To
B. Of
C. By
D. **For**

Explanations: Formative assessment is an assessment **FOR learning**. Summative assessment is **OF learning** assessment.

343. Assessment as learning is?

A. Placement assessment
B. Formative assessment
C. Summative assessment
D. self-assessment

344. Expected life outcomes from education are referred as (Headmaster PCS 2024).

A. Learning

B. Evaluation

C. **Aims**

D. Pedagogy

345. In learning disabilities, the name of mathematical disorder is

A. Dysplasia
B. Dyslexia
C. **Dyscalculia**
D. Dysgraphia

Explanations: Dyscalculia is a learning disorder that affects a person's ability to do math and arithmetic and symbolic number comparison difficulties

Dysgraphia: In short, writing abilities are affected.

Dyslexia is a learning disorder that affects reading and language skills.

346. Non formal education has

A. **Flexible rules of entry and exit**
B. Rigid rules of entry exit
C. Few of entry and exit
D. No rules of entry and exit

Explanations: N-formal education refers to any organized educational activity that takes place **outside the formal education system**. This type of education can occur in a variety of settings, such as community centers, workplaces, and online platforms. N-formal education often focuses on **practical skills and experiential learning**.

347. Informal education is just

A. Schooling
B. Time bound
C. **Lifelong**
D. pre-planned

Explanations: Informal education is, in some ways, the opposite of formal education. Informal education is the truly **lifelong process** whereby every individual acquires attitudes, values, skills and knowledge from **daily experience.**

348. A test that is administrated and score in the consistent, or standard manner

A) Evaluation test
B) Non-standardized test
C) Standardized test
D) Assessment test

Explanation: - Any test in which the **same test is given in the same** manner, to all test takers, and grade in the same manner for everyone that is called standardized test. It developed by **professional people** as well as Standardized tests are useful metrics for **teacher evaluations**.

349. In which test result can be used for students, teacher, easy for students and for other administrative purpose and these tests are very simple to use and easy for students

A) Evaluation test
B) Non-standardized test
C) Standardized test
D) Assessment test

Explanation: - Non-standardized test is a **teacher made test** are used to evaluate the progress of the students in school. However, the specific use of test may vary from **school to school** and teacher to teacher. Non-standardized tests are informal assessments that measure **individual performance and learning outcomes.**

350. Which type of validity can predict the future performance of the students (FPSC 2020)

A) Predicative validity
B) Content validity
C) constructive validity
D) face validity
E)

351. A----------tests measure a person's level of skill, accomplishment, or knowledge in a specific area?

A) Achievement test
B) Power test
C) Speed test
D) Non-referenced test

Explanation: - Achievement tests are standardized assessments that measure students' **knowledge, skill, and proficiency in specific subjects**. Achievement tests are often contrasted with tests that measure aptitude, a more general and stable **cognitive trait.**

352. Interview is the basically method of selection

A. **Personality assessment**
B. Personality makeup
C. Attitude
D. Assessment

Explanations: Personality assessment encompasses a broad range of procedures for identifying and evaluating aspects of **personality and individual differences.** Personality assessment can be broadly divided into **self-report inventories**, performance-based assessment procedures, and interviews.

353. The primary duty of a teacher is to be responsible to his/her: (PPSC2020)

A. **Students**
B. Nation
C. Society
D. Family

Explanations: The primary role of a teacher is to deliver classroom instruction that helps **students learn.** To accomplish this, teachers must prepare effective lessons, grade student work and offer feedback, manage classroom materials, productively navigate the curriculum, and collaborate with other staff.

354. To study the functioning of the unconscious mind, which of the following techniques can be most profitably used?

A. Situational tests
B. **Projective techniques**
C. Case studies
D. Personality inventories

Explanations: Projective techniques are many ways to assess a person's personality. Psychologists have developed projective tests technique, which **are indirect and unstructured** ways to find out about people.

355. Every education system is built around (PPSC FPSC NTS)

A. Ideology of nation

B. Social development

C. Intellectual development

D. Skill development

356. Relationship of the subjects at different level is called

A. Centralization

B. De-centralization

C. Horizontal alignment

D. Vertical alignment

Explanations: Horizontal relationships are meant to keep all participants **at the same level** of respect. In **Vertical alignment** Relationship of the subjects **at different** level

357. Micro teaching is a flexible tool, which is used to refine (PPSC 2015 2020)

A. Teaching skill

B. Curriculum

C. Students

D. Syllabus

Explanations: Micro teaching was developed in 1963 by **Dwight Allen** at Stanford University. "Micro teaching is a teaching situation which is **scaled down in terms of time and numbers of students.**

358. Percentage of knowledge game through observation is?

A) 50%
B) 75%
C) 90%
D) NONE

Explanation: - Knowledge gained through sense of listening: 13%

Knowledge gained through sense of observation/seeing: 75%

Knowledge gained through sense of touch: 6%

Knowledge gained through sense of smell: 3%

Knowledge gained through sense of taste: 3%

359. A teacher wishes to assess students to instruction to measure their current level of student's what kind of this teacher using?

A. A pretest

B. End of instruction test

C. An assessment during instruction

D. Standardized test

Explanations: - Most pretests use elements of review and new material to get a comprehensive picture of student **knowledge within a given area**. They can be used in this way to assess whether students have **retained knowledge from prior lessons**. In addition to informing **your future teaching**, pretests can be used to show students what they still need to practice.

360. Restricted Response Test are

A. Subjective but not easy type

B. Easy type but not subjective

C. Psycho motor ability

D. All of these

Explanations: Restricted Response tests focus on limited aspects, requiring students to provide short, concise answers. **Extended Response** tests demand more comprehensive answers, allowing students to showcase their creativity and analytical skills.

361. The MOOS stands for? 2017

A. multiple open of offline courses
B. Massive open online courses
C. modern open-source computer
D. none of these

Explanations: Massive Open Online Courses are online courses open to large-scale participation and generally free of charge. They are designed to provide people who are curious about and interested in a topic an opportunity to come together to learn and share in a structured environment.

362. Education that intended to remedy are situation is known as

A. Remedy of education
B. Remedial Education
C. Remedy for theoretical and practical aspects
D. Educational Remedy

Explanations: Remedial education definition is the concept of reteaching and reinforcing previously taught basic skills to improve student outcomes in current or future.

363. The term best describes that assessment measures that intends to measure is (Repeated Q)

A. Reliability
B. Validity

C. Practicality
D. Manageability

Explanations: Validity refers to how accurately a method measures what it is intended to measure. If research has high validity, that means it produces results that correspond to real properties, characteristics, and variations in the physical or social world.

364. Flipped learning is a

A. Model of instructional design
B. Pedagogical approach
C. Theory of behaviors
D. Process and technique of learning

Explanations: Flipped learning is a pedagogy that reverses the **typical lecture and homework sequence, allowing students to learn online and practice in class.**

Pedagogical approach - A pedagogical approach is an entirely unified way of looking at teaching. It takes a majority of elements from one of the overall approaches to pedagogy, such as Behaviorism, Constructivism or Liberationism, and applies that approach to all aspects of teaching.

365. Aptitude Test means to predict the measurements of

A. Skills
B. Ability
C. Learning
D. Scores

Explanations: An aptitude test evaluates your potential to succeed in a certain area by looking at your strengths and weaknesses in particular abilities.

NOTE: - **Differential aptitude test battery** (DATB) is the test to measure the **General Aptitude**

366. In which Surah of Quran, the fundamental method of learning such as reading writing and memorizing was discussed? (PPSC 2020)

A. Surah Ikhlas
B. Surah Falq
C. Surah Alq
D. Surah Nas

367. Reading is looking at material quickly to gain and overview of the content is the reading technique called

A. Silent reading
B. Skimming
C. Scanning

D. None of these

Explanations: Skimming is a reading technique meant to look for main or general ideas in a text, without going into detailed and exhaustive reading. In skimming, a reader reads only important information, but not everything. This technique works effectively in non- fiction materials, newspapers, and long novels.

368. The practice of using a bride of instructional strategy to an address the different needs of a student

A. Differentiate instruction
B. Indifferent instruction
C. Discovery method
D. Individualized instruction

Explanations: Individualized instruction focuses on the needs of the individual student. Teaching is specific and targets one need at a time. This teaching method can be used on its own, or it can be part of differentiated teaching. Some students who receive individualized instruction need teachers to help them understand and learn.

369. What is the purpose of formative assessment? (Mostly and repeated Q)

A. To measure student mastery of content
B. To evaluate overall student performance
C. To provide feedback for learning improvement
D. To assign grades to students

Explanations: Formative assessment is used to provide feedback to both teachers and students to improve learning outcomes **during the instructional** process.

370. A test designed to determine a person's ability in a particular skill or field of knowledge

A) Achievement test
B) Power test
C) Aptitude test
D) Non-referenced test

Explanation: - An aptitude test is designed to assess what a person is capable of doing or **to predict what a person is able to learn** or do given the right education and instruction. The goal of an aptitude test is to predict the **ability to learn new skills**. An aptitude test is an examination that measures a **person's ability to learn a specific skill or knowledge.**

371. In which test, we check in- depth information

A) OBJECTIVE TEST
B) Subjective test
C) Power test

D) Performance test

Explanation: - Subjective tests are tests where students are asked to give an argument about a prompt and support it with evidence. These tests are often looking for **explanation, application, synthesis,** and demonstration of ideas. Because these are testing basic skills, they are often a core component to 300- and 400-level courses. Subjective tests are based on **opinions and interpretations**. Subjective tests require more time and effort to grade.

372. In which test, student is required to complete the items as quickly as possible?

A) Speed test
B) Subjective test
C) Power test
D) Performance test

Explanation: - A speeded test is supposed to demonstrate how fast an examinee can respond to questions within a time limit.

373. Which test required students to perform a task rather than answering question?

A) Speed test
B) Subjective test
C) Power test
D) Performance test

Explanation: - Performance assessment: This assessment measures how well students apply their knowledge, skills, and abilities to authentic problems. The key feature is that it requires the student to produce something, such as a report, experiment, or performance, which is scored against specific criteria.

274. Interaction analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher effectiveness was developed by?

A. Amidon and Simon
B. Flander
C. Rayon
D. Richard over

Explanations: - Interaction Analysis is a technique for capturing quantitative and qualitative dimensions of teacher verbal behavior in the classroom. As an observational system, it captures the verbal behavior of teachers and students that is directly related to the social emotional climate of the classroom. It was developed **by Ned Flanders** out of Social Psychological Theory and was designed to test the effect of social emotional climate on students' attitudes and learning.

375. Preparation of a test according to test specifications in the blue print mostly enhances (FPSC 2021)

A. Reliability

B. Concurrent validity
C. Content validity
D. Construct validity

Explanations: - Construct validity concerns the extent to which your test or measure accurately assesses what it's supposed to. In research, it's important to operationalize constructs into concrete and measurable characteristics based on your idea of the construct and its dimensions.

376. The founder of modern intelligent tests was? (FPSC, NTS)

A. **Alfred Binet**
B. Stern
C. Guilford
D. None

Explanations: The first intelligence test was devised by French psychologist Alfred Binet (1857–1911) in 1905 developing the first widely used intelligence test, often known as **the Binet-Simon test.**

377. A test measures a person's intellectual potential or general mental ability

A. Intelligence test

B. Performance tests

C. Scholastic test

D. None

378. The formula to determine I.Q was presented by?

E. Alfred Binet
F. Stern
G. Guilford
H. None

Explanations: IQ was originally computed by taking the ratio of mental age to chronological (physical) age and multiplying by 100

379. A systematic scoring guideline is called ---- ?

A) Anecdotal record
B) Rubric
C) Assessment
D) Evaluation

Explanation: - A rubric is a systematic scoring guideline to evaluate students' performance through the use of a detailed **description of performance standards**. Rubrics are typically employed when a **judgment of quality** is required.

380. A----------rubrics scoring gives overall judgement as well as whole assessment of students.

A) Analytical
B) Holistic
C) Rubric
D) Evaluation

Explanation: - There are two terms in rubrics **1) Holistic rubrics 2) analytical rubrics** A **holistic rubric** is a rubric where all elements of a student's work are evaluated **together using a single scale**. Students are assigned a point score based on an **overall judgment** of the work presented

Analytic rubrics identify and assess components **of a finished product**. An analytic rubric breaks down the characteristics of an assignment into parts, allowing the scorer to itemize and define exactly what aspects are strong, and which ones need improvement and each criterion is **evaluated separately**

381. Which is the example of placement test

A) Entry test
B) Admission test
C) Recruitment test
D) All of the above

Explanation: - Placement tests are used to determine the academic skills of **entering students** in School, College and Universities. Based on the test results, the students will be placed in the classes that best match their current skills.

382. Which assessment is being carried out just at the start of the session or program to get information about weakness and strength of the learner.

A) Summative assessment
B) Placement assessment
C) Formative assessment
D) Diagnostic assessment

Explanation: - Detailed information above

383. Formative assessment is also called (imp Q)

A) Continues assessment
B) Process assessment
C) Summative assessment
D) Both A and B

384. A assessment dose not contribute to student final grades

A) Summative assessment
B) Formative assessment
C) Formal assessment
D) Informal assessment

Explanation: - An informal assessment is **spontaneous.** It is a method of evaluation where the instructor tests participants' knowledge using no standard criteria or no rubric. This means that there is **no evaluation guide.** Informal assessment doesn't have any institution.

385. Which assessment is assessing outcomes at completing a chapter or section

A) Summative assessment
B) Formative assessment
C) Formal assessment
D) Benchmark assessment

Explanation: - Benchmark assessments, also frequently called **interim assessments**, are intended to be something between **formative and summative assessments**. They are fixed assessments, evaluating students against specific grade-level standards and learning goals **at the completing the chapter**

386. Which is the simplest method of recording factual description of student's behavior (FPSC, PPSC 2022)

A) Interview
B) Anecdotal record
C) Observation
D) Judging

Explanation: - An anecdotal record is a detailed descriptive **narrative recorded after a specific behavior** or interaction occurs. An anecdotal record is a form of documentation that is used in educational settings to record and track the progress of a student's learning and development.

387. Test Specification and---------- are sometime interchangeable

A) Test specification
B) overall plan
C) Blueprint the test
D) Item development

Explanation: - A table of specifications is a two-way chart that identifies the format and content of the assessment, using the **learning objectives and the instructional content as a guide**. Test specifications provide a summary blueprint for **test construction**.

Note:- Test specification also known as **blueprinting test**

388. In which test, refer to use to gather general view of respondents on any phenomena? (ppsc 2020)

A) Diagnostics test
B) **Survey test**
C) Mastery test
D) Achievement test

Explanation: - A survey is a method of **gathering information using relevant questions** from a sample of people with the aim of understanding populations as a whole. A test given to get representation sampling of **the general area of accomplishment** made on certain field**.**

Note: - Survey test is a **non-referenced test**

389. A---------- Test is a statistical calculation performed before a study to determine the minimum sample size needed for the study to have enough power?

A) Speed test
B) Power test
C) Achievement test
D) Survey test

Explanation: - A power test provides examinees with **sufficient time** so that they could attempt all items and express their true level of knowledge or ability. Therefore, this testing category focuses on assessing **knowledge, skills, and abilities of the examinees.**

390. In which test, items are those which can be answered by a word, phrase, number or symbols?

A) Speed test
B) Power test
C) Achievement test
D) Supply test

Explanation: - Supply Test Items: **Short answer and Essay.** Supply-type items require students to produce the **answer in anywhere from a single-word** to a several page response. They are typical broken into three categories of either short answer, restricted response essay, and extended response essay.

391. A purposeful collection of student work that exhibits the student's efforts, progress and achievements in one or more areas. (FPSC 2018)

A) Traditional assessment
B) Summative assessment
C) Portfolio assessment
D) Evaluation

Explanation: - Portfolio assessment is a method of assessment often used in academic and professional fields, where an **individual's ability**, progress, and achievement are evaluated through review of a pre-selected collection of work known as a portfolio. It's a **collection of work student** effort and working. This portfolio may consist of various forms of work samples like **projects, reports, examinations, observations,** or other forms of evidence that reflect a person's competency or growth over time.

There are **two types** of Portfolio assessment: - **Working Portfolios assessment** it's a ongoing assessment of a students work samples focused mostly on the improvement over the time and **Showcase Portfolios** it is the collection of students' best work

392. The proportion or percentage of the examinees who answered the question correctly is known as

A) Index of difficulty
B) Index of discrimination
C) Item analysis
D) None of these

Explanation: - The item difficulty index measures how easy a question is by determining the proportion of students who got it right. **P** is the symbol of **Index of difficulty**

Note:- Item discrimination examines how the **top-scoring** group of test takers compares to the **lowest-scoring** group of test takers. The range of **discrimination** index **-1 to +1** and **d** is the symbol of item discrimination.

393. Facility index or difficulty is acceptable at the range of

A) 20% TO 50%
B) 30% TO 70%
C) 70% TO 90%
D) 10% TO 30%

Explanation: -

- Value is more **than 70% indicates** that item is very easy
- Value less than **30% indicates** that item is very difficult
- Item is moderate difficulty lie **between 40% to 60%**

394. In which test each student score on such a test is interpreted relative to the score of all other students who took the test?

A) Criterion reference test
B) Norm reference test
C) Achievement test
D) Power test

Explanation: - A norm-referenced test is a **standardized test** that attempts to rank an individual in comparison to a subset of the population that also took the same test. Norm-referenced tests an assessment tools designed to compare an **individual's performance to a larger group**

395. Which test are designed and develop to be representative of specific level of the ability or grade-level proficiency

A) Criterion reference test
B) Norm reference test
C) Achievement test
D) Power test

Explanation: - Criterion-referenced tests and assessments are designed to measure student performance against a **fixed set of predetermined criteria or learning standards**. Its also **standardized test**

396. Which test is also called paper pencil test?

A) Verb test
B) Nonverbal test
C) Achievement test
D) Performance test

Explanation: - The **verbal scale** measures are related to knowledge of the **language;** the formation of verbal concepts and **information flow.**

Note: - The **non-verbal** scale assesses the capacity of reasoning and problem-solving based on **visual analogies and matrices** that rely on pattern completion.

397. Interviewee is restricted to talk only on topic is called

A) In-depth interview
B) Focused interview
C) Observation
D) Singal interview

Explanation: - Interviewee is free to talk on some topic or anyone topic is **called In-depth interview.**

398. The researcher observe respondent in natural setting is called

A) In-depth interview
B) Focused interview
C) Observation
D) Singal interview

Explanation: -

- Observation is unnatural setting is done in **Controlled observation**.
- Researcher is directly involved in situation is **Participant observation**
- Researcher is not directly involved in a situation is called **non- participate observation**

399. The article 25 a of the Constitution obligate state to provide free and compulsory education up to class

a. 5
b. 6
c. 8
d. 10

.

Explanation: - In April 2010, Parliament passed Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010. The amendment made the Right to Education justiciable, by insertion of **Article 25-A**, which obligates the state to provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 5 to 16 years in such a manner as may be determined by law.

Note: - In 1973, Article 37-B of the Pakistani Constitution was created, stating that "The State shall remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period."

400. The scale that is used for attitude measurement is named as

A) Technical scale
B) Likert scale
C) Ordinal scale
D) Projective scale

Explanation: - Important scales

A Likert scale is a psychometric scale named after its inventor, **American social psychologist Rensis Likert,** which is commonly used in research questionnaires. A Likert scale is a rating scale used to measure **opinions, attitudes, or behaviors**.

In the final form, the Likert scale is **a five or seven-point scale** ranging from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree”.

A Thruston scale has a number of **agree** or **disagree** statements. It is a unidimensional scale to measure attitude towards people. Developing the scale is time consuming and relatively Complex compared to other square it is also called equal appearing intervals

Semantic differential scale is a 7-points scale used to drive the respondent attitude towards the given object (such as 'warm' **or** 'cold' "powerful" or "weak" etc)

The Guttman or "cumulative" scale measures how much of a **positive or negative** (Yes/No) attitude a person has towards a particular topic. The Guttman scale is one of the three major types of **unidimensional measurement scales**

401. A graph is a circular graph, which is divided into slice to illustrate in numerical portion (PPSC FPSC)

A) Bar graph
B) Pie graph
C) Line graph
D) Histogram graph

Explanation: -

- Pie graph is also called **circle graph**.
- Pie graph is usually used to compare **parts of a whole**
- A pie chart graph is a type of graph that display data in **a circular graph**
- It's a **qualitative data** graph

402. A diagram that uses narrow bands of different heights to show different amount is called

A) Bar graph
B) Pie graph
C) Line graph
D) Histogram graph

Explanation: -

- Bars mean **Narrow bands**
- Bar graph Is used to show comparison **among categories**
- A bar chart is a graph with **rectangular** bars

403. A graph that displays data that change continuously over the period of time (PPSC 2020)

A) Bar graph
B) Pie graph
C) Line graph
D) Histogram graph

Explanation: -

- A line graph is a chart that shows information that changes **over time using lines**.

- A line graph is a graph that shows a line joining several points or a line that shows the **relation between the points**

404. A graph is a straight line or straight graph which is drawn on a plane connecting the points on X and Y coordinates (FPSC 2016)

A) Bar graph
B) Pie graph
C) Line graph
D) Linear graph

405. A_____is bar graph that shows data in interval form is called

A) Bar graph
B) Pie graph
C) Line graph
D) Histogram graph

Explanation: -

- ✓ A histogram is a graphical representation of a grouped frequency **distribution with continuous classes.**
- ✓ A histogram is one of the most commonly used graphs to show **the frequency distribution**.
- ✓ Its has **adjacent bars** over the interval

Note: - Pie graph and Bar graph are **qualitative data graph** where's line graph and histogram are **quantitative data.**

406. Which chart shows cause and effect process as well as present the step-by-step process

A) Bar graph
B) Pie graph
C) Flip chart
D) Flow chart

407. Which chart is a stationery item consisting of a of large paper sheets (PPSC 2022)

A) Bar graph
B) Pie graph
C) Flip chart
D) Flow chart

Explanation: -

- ✓ Flip charts are very useful to help evaluators **work in the field with rural people**
- ✓ Its drawing out concept to enable better understanding and to get into **directly from a group**
- ✓ Flip chart like, **Chalkboards and white board**

408. Which data is a type of data researcher directly collect from the main sources and also called it's a real time data

A) Secondary data
B) Primary date
C) Tertiary date
D) Collection data

Explanation: -

- ✓ Its **pure and Raw data**
- ✓ Primary data is mostly **homogeneous data**
- ✓ Most **expensive data**
- ✓ Primary data collection tools **including observation, survey, questionnaires**, online question and case study
- ✓ An example of primary data is the **national census collected by the government** (ppsc 2020)

409. Which data refer to already existing data produce by previous researcher

a. Secondary data
b. Primary date
c. Tertiary date
d. Collection data

Explanation: -

- ✓ Data Collection tools including **journals articles, books, government publications, and records and newspaper and internet**
- ✓ It is does not reliable data
- ✓ Most of data **cheaper data**
- ✓ it's a refined data

410. Which source of data of information are based on a collection of primary and secondary sources

A) Secondary data
B) Primary date
C) Tertiary date
D) Collection data

Explanation: - They analyze and summarize the information in primary and secondary sources in order to provide background on a idea, event, or topic. Tertiary resources often provide data in a convenient form and **provide context of the topic for a frame** of reference. Some examples of tertiary sources **include textbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedias, Bibliography and almanacs.**

-

411. The extinction technique of classroom management is a technique whereby a teacher _____any negative behavior.

A. Divert
B. Ignore
C. Discourage
D. Encourage

Explanation: - Extinction tries to eliminate behaviors by removing any rewards, such as removing **attention by ignoring the behavior.** Extinction may only work if the teacher is consistent and patient, and if the child does not interpret the ignoring as condoning the behavior.

412. Rules create clear ---------for the children and need to be fine what and acceptable behavior is (FPSC 2020)

A) Vision
B) Expectations
C) Picture
D) Environment

Explanation: - Clear classroom rules and expectations are essential for creating a positive learning environment. Students need to understand what is expected of them and what behaviors are acceptable in the classroom. **Creating clear classroom rules and expectations** can help prevent disruptive behavior and promote a positive learning experience for all students.

413. The use of physical punishment for classroom management is called

A. Extinction technique
B. Satiation technique
C. Time out technique
D. Corporal punishment

Explanation: - Corporal punishment, sometimes referred to as "**physical punishment"** or "physical discipline", has been defined as the use of physical force, no matter how light, to cause deliberate bodily pain or discomfort in response to undesired behavior.

414. A classroom management technique where a teacher punishes negative behaviors by removing an unruly student from the rest of the class is called (FPSC PPSC)

A. Extinction technique
B. Satiation
C. Time out technique
D. Corporal punishment

Explanation: - Time-out is a discipline technique that involves placing children in a very boring place for several minutes following unacceptable behaviors. The idea behind time outs is that when kids stop getting attention for bad behavior, they will be less likely to do it again. By taking away the attention, the child learns that throwing a tantrum isn't going to get them what they want.

415----------management is defined as those events and procedure revolve in the decision to initiate a specific activity for an individual student. (2018 FPSC

A) School
B) Social
C) Classroom
D) None

Explanation: - Classroom management refers to actions that an instructor takes to create and maintain a learning environment that is conducive to successful instruction. These actions include decisions about structure, organization, and course activities that support students by managing their expectations and behaviors.

416. Which of the following classroom management technique should be used to increase correct response appropriate behaviors by students?

A. Praise
B. Reward
C. Ignorance
D. Strictness

417. Help to minimize behavioral challenges in the classroom and are key to a well-managed and organized classroom (FPSC 2018)

A) Routines
B) Students
C) Teacher
D) None

Explanation: - Routines help to minimize behavioral challenges in the classroom and are key to a well-managed and organized classroom. Children enjoy routines that are easy to understand and easy to accomplish, yet flexible enough to alter if circumstances change. Research shows that most behavioral problems result from a lack of consistent classroom routines

418. Which of the following is not a step in Fiedler contingency model of leadership?

A. Become an authoritative leader
B. Identify leadership
C. Assess the situation
D. Select best leadership model

Explanation: - Fiedler's Contingency Theory, just like all contingency theories, states that there is no one best way to lead your team. The best way to lead your team will instead be determined by the situation.

There are following steps of this theory; Find the Right Leadership Style, understand your Situation, and Identify your Leadership Style. So, become an authoritative leader **is no step of this theory.**

419. Teacher uses a variety of Skills and technique to ensure classroom run smoothy, without disruptive behavior from students is known as classroom? (FPSC 2016)

A) Administration
B) Management
C) Policies
D) None of these

Explanation: - Classroom management refers to the wide variety of skills and techniques that teachers use to ensure that their classroom runs smoothly, without disruptive behavior from students

420. Implement a classroom routine is a strategy of

A. Classroom Management
B. Administration
C. Direction
D. All of these

Explanation: - Classroom routines are processes and procedures that students and teachers follow on a regular basis in order to maintain order in the classroom. These routines are designed to reduce distractions, promote efficiency, and help students stay on task.

421. Classroom rules and expectation should be

A. Designed slowly by the teacher

B. Rigid and unchanging throughout the year

C. Developed collaborate with student and clearly communicated

D. kept secret maintain authority

422. Questioning skill is an important aspect of classroom management it is most useful in (FPSC NTS)

A. Ensure students active participation in learning

B. Memorization of subject
C. Important for discipline
D. Important for examinations

Explanation: - The art of **questioning is a teaching technique** that focuses on asking strategic questions to promote critical thinking, inquiry, and meaningful learning experiences for students. It is an essential skill for educators to master in order to elicit student understanding and uncover gaps in knowledge. That's why **students' active participation in question skill learning.**

423. If the students are not paying attention to you, then you will

A. Punish them
B. Give them home work
C. Call the principal
D. Ask them questions to get their attention

424. In teaching learning process, the supervision is usually carried out by

A. Principal
B. Teachers
C. Parents
D. Society

Explanation: - Supervision carried out by the **principals,** aimed at providing guidance, support, and continuous assessment to teachers for their professional development and improvement in the teaching-learning process

425. What is the primary goal of effective classroom management

A. Enforcing strict rules

B. Maintaining silence at all times

C. Creating a positive and conducive learning environment

D. Assigning more homework to keep student busy

Explanation: - Effective classroom management can create a **positive learning environment** that: Builds trust and healthy relationships between instructor and students, and peer-to-peer among students. Minimizes disruption and interference with learning. The classroom is a **learning environment with particular purposes**, features, processes, and dimensions.

426. Which classroom management strategy involves giving students choice and involving them in decision making

A. Authoritarian approach

B. Permissive approach

C Democratic approach

D. laissez-Faire approach

Explanation: - Democratic classrooms are learning environments that empower students with choices in their learning and incorporate **shared decision-making** to promote increased engagement and improved learning outcomes for students.

427. The main aim of classroom teaching is_____?

A. To give information

B. To develop inquiring mind

C. To develop personality of students

D. To help students pass examinations

428. Teachers with no structured classroom ----------skills contributed to negative student outcomes (FPSC 2018)

A) Weak
B) Reprimand
C) Warning
D) None of these

Explanation: - This is a quotation of Geiger, according to Geiger (2000) Teachers with no structured classroom **management skills** contributed to negative student outcomes. So, the right answer Option D

429. The best strategy to classroom management issues is

A. Call Students by their names
B. Engage students
C. Reward the students
D. none of these

Explanations: An engaged classroom is one where students are active participants, with clearly-defined roles and tasks that need to be accomplished. In large classes, small-group activities may be an ideal choice to improve student engagement.

430. ---------is defined as the practice of teaching others to obey rules or norms by using punishment to correct unwanted behaviors. (FPSC 2020)

A) Discipline
B) Procedures
C) Learning
D) Environment

Explanation: - Discipline is defined as the practice of teaching others to obey rules or norms by using punishment to correct unwanted behaviors. In a classroom a teacher uses discipline to ensure routine is maintained School rules are enforced, and the students are in safe learning environment.

431. Classroom management creates are set of---------- used in an organized classroom environment

A) Expectation
B) Past learning
C) Sequence
D) None of these

Explanation: - Determining the need for clear **expectations** in the classroom is essential to creating an effective learning environment. By understanding what students expect from their teacher, and what the teacher expects from their students, a clear set of rules and expectations can be established. This helps to create a safe, secure, and consistent environment

432. Classroom management revolves around teachers' and students' attitudes and actions that influence students' behaviors in the classroom

A) Aptitude
B) Attitudes
C) Creativity
D) None of these

Explanation: - According to Doyle (2006) adds that classroom management revolves around **teachers' and students' attitudes and actions** that influence students' behaviors in the classroom.

Note: - This question repeated two time. Brophy (1986) also defines classroom management as a teacher's efforts to establish and maintain the classroom as an effective environment for **teaching and learning**.

433. A group of two teachers divide a class into two groups and each teacher teaches the same information at the same time is known as

A) Team teaching
B) Parallel teaching
C) Station teaching
D) Altering teaching

Explanation: - This is co-teaching approaches In parallel teaching, the team splits the class into two groups and each teacher teaches the same information at the same time. Parallel teaching works well to differentiate instruction when the content being taught is particularly challenging. Students can benefit from learning difficult material in a smaller group.

Note: - there are some important **Co-teaching approaches,**

Parallel teaching: - On occasion, student learning would be greatly facilitated if they just had more supervision by the teacher or more opportunity to respond. In parallel teaching, the teachers are both covering the same information, but they divide the class into two groups and teach simultaneously

Station Teaching. In this co-teaching approach, teachers divide content and students. Each teacher then teaches the content to one group and subsequently repeats the instruction for the other group. In station teaching, the class is divided into three or more groups and the classroom has multiple learning centers. As the students rotate through the stations, the teachers teach the same material in different ways to each group

Alternative teaching: - In alternative teaching, one teacher instructs most of the class and the other teacher teaches an alternate or modified version of the lesson to a smaller group of students. Alternative teaching is also sometimes described as "big group/small group" teaching.

In alternative teaching, one teacher takes responsibility for the large group while the other works with a smaller group.

Team Teaching: - The Team-Teaching Method is a concept that refers to multiple teachers working together to plan, deliver, and evaluate educational and instructional content.

434. Which one of the following components is important to determine the students teacher ratio

A) Classroom size
B) School size
C) School building
D) Number of staff

Explanation: - classroom size or number of students in a class is determine the student's teacher ratio.

435. What kind of direct method of teaching (FPSC 2020)

A) Low-tech
B) High tech
C) Mixed- tech
D) None of these

Explanation: - Direct Instruction (Low Tech) Under the direct instruction model, sometimes described as the "traditional" approach to teaching teachers convey knowledge to their students primarily through lectures and scripted lesson plans

436. The approaches used by teacher to achieve the goals and objectives of the lesson are called (FPSC)

A) Teaching method
B) Teaching style
C) Technique of dialogue
D) None of these

437. Differential instruction is a ---------- method of teaching (FPSC 2018)

A) Mixed tech
B) High tech
C) Multiple tech
D) None of these

Explanation: - Differentiated instruction is a teaching approach that adapts to the diverse learning needs and preferences of students. Technology can be a powerful tool to support differentiated instruction, as it can **provide multiple ways of** presenting content, engaging learners, and assessing progress.

438. The general principles, pedagogy and management strategies used for classroom instruction (fpsc 2020)

A) Teaching method
B) Teaching style
C) Technique of dialogue
D) Teaching strategies

Explanation: - The term teaching method refers to the general principles, pedagogy and management strategies used for classroom instruction. Your choice of teaching method depends on what fits you

439. Measurement answers the question?

A) How well
B) How good
C) How much
D) How ready

Explanation: - How much answer the question of measurement

Evaluation answers the question **how good**

Test answer the question **how well**

440. Which is not the type of Leadership style

A **Instructional administration**

B. Authoritarian administration

C. Democratic administration

D. Laissez Faire administration

Explanation: - There are three main Leadership style

1. Authoritarian leadership
2. Democratic leadership
3. Laissez-faire leadership

441. Which is not the characteristic of authoritative Leadership style

A) Rudeness

B. Suppression the subordinates

C. Strict discipline

D. **Sharing**

Explanation: - Authoritative leadership refers to a management style where the leader is in complete control. An authoritative leader is one who sets the goals, determines the processes and oversees all steps it takes to reach those goals with little or no input from team members. These types of leaders work with employees at every step of their processes, leading and coaching them to success**. In the style the leader is rudeness, Strick discipline and rigid rules as well as one man power. So sharing is not characteristic of** authoritative Leadership style

Note: - Authoritarian leadership. Also known as **Autocratic leadership**

442. Authoritative administration is based on

A. **Dictatorship**

B. Mutual sharing

C. Non interference

D. None

Explanation: - in this style one person have a control on management that's why he is **Dictators because he does not listen anyone and not cooperative person.**

443. Democratic leadership is based on

A) Dictatorship

B. **Mutual sharing**

C. Non interference

D. None

Explanation: - Democratic leadership, also referred to as **participative leadership**, is a management style in which decision-making is shared among team members. Based on the idea that everyone's input is valuable and the whole, as represented by a team, is more important than any individual, this **leadership style is an effective approach to an organization. Everyone participate and share his/her point of view**

444. Laissez Faire administration is based on

A. Dictatorship

B. Mutual sharing

C. **Non interference**

D. None

Explanation: - Laissez-faire leadership is characterized by a **hands-off approach** where leaders provide minimal direction, allowing team members to make decisions. Key traits include delegation of tasks, trust in team members' abilities, limited guidance, autonomy for the team, and typically low levels of feedback

Note: - in this leadership style the leader **distribute power to employee as well as allow the group members to make a decision**. He is not self-participated.

445. Boss is right is the feature of

A. Instructional administration.

Authoritarian administration

C. Democratic administration

D. Laissez Faire administration

Explanation: - In authoritarian or autocratic leadership focused on **individual control** all over the decision that's why **Boss is always right all over the time**.

446. Respect of opinion is the feature of

A. Instructional administration

B. Authoritarian administration

C. **Democratic administration**

D. Laissez Faire administration

Explanation: - Democratic leadership, also referred to as **participative leadership**, is a management style in which decision-making is shared among team members. Every member **share ideas and respect to his/her ideas**.

447. Sense of responsibility is not cared in

A. Instructional administration

B. Authoritarian administration

C. Democratic administration

D. **Laissez Faire administration**

Explanation: - In laissez-faire leadership, the head teacher believes that there should be no rules and regulations since everyone has a sense of responsibility. In the laissez-faire management style, employees may lose some role awareness within the team.

448. In "POSDCORB" CO stands for

A. Cooperation

B. Collection

C. **Coordinating**

D. Correlation

Explanation: - POSDCORB is an administrative acronym that stand for **Planning, Organizing Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting.** It was coined by the Co-worker of Luther Gulick and Lyndall Urwick in the **Administrative Management Theory**

449. To make arrangements for fulfill the objectives is the part of

A. Planning

B. **Organizing**

C. Commanding

D. Coordinating

Explanation: - Organizing is the function of management that involves developing an organizational structure and allocating human resources to ensure the **accomplishment of objectives.**

450. To bring harmony among all the elements of programmers

A. Planning

B. Organizing

C. Commanding

D. **Coordinating**

Explanation: - The process of organizing people or groups so that they **work together properly** and well the harmonious functioning of parts for effective results

451. Who is called father of scientific management theory (2016 FPSC)

A. **Fredrick Tylor**

B. Henry Fayol

C. Te rry and Franklin

D. Elton Meo

452. Who is the father of operational management theory

A. Fredrick Tylo

B. **Henry Fayol**

C. Terry and Franklin

D. Elton Meo

453. Who advocated bureaucratic theory

A. Campbell

B. Herzberg

C. Henry Fayol

D. **Max Weber**

454. According to Gulick and Urwick Elements of Administration are

A. 7
B. 5
C. 8
D. 9

Explanation: - POSDCORB is an acronym for what Gulick and Urwick considered to be the main organizing responsibilities within a team or an organization. It stands for **Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting.**

455. Administrative measures (PPSC FPSC 2016)

A. To look after

B. To protect

C. To run

D. To establish

456. Management is the art of knowing exactly what you want to do and seeing that they do it in the best and cheapest way." Who said this? (FPSC 2020)

A. F.W Taylor

B. F.M. Smith

C. G.Terry Page

D. J.B Thomas

457. Who is considered to be the father of modern concept of management?

A. Max Weber

B. William Henry Smyth

C. Henri Fayol

D. F.W. Taylor

458. ---------- is a regulatory process directing the activities of an organization to achieve specific goals (2018 FPSC)

A) Planning
B) Controlling
C) Staffing
D) None of these

Explanation: - Planning is the function of management that involves setting objectives and determining a course of action for achieving those objectives. Planning requires that managers be aware of environmental conditions facing their organization and forecast future conditions.

459. Top management works on:

A) Strategic plan
B) Corporate plan
C) Budgeting
D) None

Explanation: - Top-level managers design **strategic plans to achieve goals**. It provides direction and focuses for the entire organization, eventually implemented at lower levels. Strategic plan is also called **long term plan**.

460. Educational administration is primarily a---------- enterprise (FPSC 2020)

A) Social
B) Psychological
C) Basic
D) None

Explanation: - Educational administration is primarily a social enterprise as it is more concerned with human resources than with material resources.

461. Role personality theory was presented by?

A) Getzels and Gauba
B) Stogdil
C) F.W. Taylor
D) Robert McCrae and Paul Costa Jr

Explanation: - The theory was first proposed in the 1990s by psychologists Robert McCrae and Paul Costa Jr. McCrae and Costa also created the NEO Personality Inventory in the 1970s

462. Planning aim at creating an adequate ---------- situation

A) Past
B) Present
C) Future
D) None

Educational Curriculum Mcqs

463. What is Curriculum?

A. Overall activities of an Institution

B. Objectivity

C. Classroom

D. Affective

Explanations: - Curriculum derived from a Latin word to currere (to run, to proceed) meaning "**course of Study" "a race" "or the course of race".** Curriculum refers to the lessons and academic content taught in a school or in a specific course or program.

NOTE: - A written overview of entire curriculum is called **Block Plan**

464. Important factor of curriculum is to help to achieve the_____? (2020)

A. Objectivity

B. Classroom

C. Affective

D. Students

Important question about Exam

- The process of curriculum is **Dynamic.**
- Curriculum is totally of the learning
- Curriculum is the **sum of learning**
- Syllabus is the narrow concept and curriculum is **the broad/vast concept**
- Most important factor of curriculum is to achieve the **objectives**
- Creative, critical and conservative are the **nature of curriculum**

465. Curriculum provides guidance for_____?

A. Student

B. School

C. Parents

D. Teacher

466. All activities under school direction inside or outside the school, said by

A) Ralph Tylor
B) Hilda Taba
C) Smith
D) Stanley

Explanations: - Hilda Taba said, "curriculum should be design by teacher".

Smith, Stanley and Shore all person said, "curriculum is written Plan"

467. Education is active process and involves learner's active efforts, said by

A) Ralph Tylor
B) Hilda Taba
C) Smith
D) Stanley

NOTE: - Father of curriculum development is **Ralph Tylor**

468. Syllabus is a part of_____? (2020, 2022)

A. Student

B. School

C. Parents

D. Curriculum

Explanations: - Ther are imp terms of curriculum

- **Syllabus** is a part of curriculum. An outline of the topics of a subject to the covered in specific time is called syllabus.
- Detail content of subject for class is called **course.**
- **Course** is a series for planned units(subjects) related to each other. (ppsc)

469. Syllabus is the list of topics of a subject that is prepared for:

A) Public examination
B) Fulfillment of national objective
C) National education program
D) All of the above

470. Component of curriculum is_____?

A. Evaluation

B. Objectives

C. methodology

D. All of these

Explanations: - **Four major components** of curriculum design are (1) Objectives, (2) Content or Subject Matter, (3) Learning experiences/ methodology , and (4) Evaluation

471. To make Teachers accountable, they should be…? (PPSC 2022)

A. Given training in teaching and examine

C. Opportunities for professional growth

C. Freedom in selection of content and method of teaching

D. Transfer to place where they want to serve

472. Horizontal organization of Curriculum is called

A. sequence
B. articulation
C. integration
D. continuity

473. what is relationship of different concept at one or same level?

A) Centralized
B) Decentralized
C) Horizontal curriculum
D) Vertical curriculum

Note: - A **vertical curriculum** is the relationship in a subject at different classes or level, while a **horizontal curriculum** integrates knowledge across different classes or disciplines at one place

474. Multiyear teaching of same students by same teacher is called

A) Fidelity
B) Looping
C) Webbing
D) Similarity

Note: - faithful implementation of a curriculum mode is **called Fidelity**

475. which of the following are achievable in the classroom?

A) Aims
B) Targets
C) Objectives
D) Goals

Explanations: - In the classroom, objectives can be achievable and also objectives are **short term**. Objectives are measurable and **performance oriented.**

On the other hand,

- **Aims i**s the long term as well broader process.
- Aims **cannot observe and don't measurable**
- Aims are **national level**
- Aims is **beyond the school all around** and also a genal statement

476. Development of higher level and its application at different level is

A) Centralized
B) Decentralized
C) Horizontal organization
D) Vertical organization

Explanations: - Centralization of authority means the power of planning and decision making are exclusively in the hands of top- or higher-level management. It alludes to the concentration of all the powers at the apex/higher level.

On the other hand, **Decentralization** refers to the dissemination of powers by the top management to the middle or low-level management.

477. Which plays avital role in attaining the aims and objectives of education? (FPSC 2018)

A) Curriculum
B) Learning
C) Activities
D) Syllabus

478. Broad or non-measurable statement of desire learning outcomes are

A) Aims
B) Targets
C) Objectives
D) Goals

Explanations: -

- Goals are more specific than aims **and A goal is** a high-level**, non-measurable statement** concerning a broad.
- And also **school wide outcomes** may be classified under Goals.
- Goals are **institutional level**

479. A curriculum is a blueprint or plan of the school that includes experience for the

A) Teacher
B) Learner
C) Curriculum planner

D) Experts

Explanations: - A curriculum is a **comprehensive blueprint** that outlines the entire academic year. The curriculum consists of the plans for the learning experiences through which **students acquire experience,** knowledge, skills, abilities, and understanding.

Q. Blueprint to make changes in a course is called **Training Project Plan (TTP)**

Note: - Most important factor that resist curriculum **change is Teacher**

480. In education system, it is like the constitution of the state?

A) Aims
B) Evaluation
C) Curriculum
D) Instruction

481. The new curriculum should be introduced

A. continuously
B. relatively
C. gradually
D. abruptly

482. psychological foundation of curriculum helps curriculum developers to understand the nature of

A) aims, goals
B) Teaching
C) Learners
D) Content

Explanations: - Psychological foundations of the curriculum as represented by changes in the individual with age and maturity, by **individual differences in the learner.**

The **psychological foundations** also play an essential role in the development of curriculum in education. It answers the question of "**how people learn"** and encourages "curriculum specialists to ask how psychology can contribute to the design and delivery of curriculum"

483. Which government body is responsible for curriculum development and educational standard in Pakistan (PPSC 2022)

A. National assembly of Pakistan
B. **Ministry of Education**
C. Pakistan education research Council
D. Higher Education Commission

484. The body of knowledge, skill, and attitude expected to be learnt by all student is known as (PPSC 2020)

A. attended curriculum
B. Hidden curriculum
C. Attained curriculum
D. **Core curriculum**

485. A curriculum which has no written plan is called

A. attended curriculum
B. Hidden curriculum
C. Attained curriculum
D. Core curriculum

Explanations:- A hidden curriculum is a set of lessons "which are learned but **not openly intended" to be taught in school such as the norms**, values, and beliefs conveyed in both the classroom and social environment. In many cases, it occurs as a result of social interactions and expectations.

486. Modification introduced in the curriculum to improve or adapt it to due circumstances or priorities are known as

A. Curriculum change

B. Curriculum alignment

C. Curriculum development

D. Curriculum standards

487. The common core state standards initiative is primely related to

A. International educational standards

B. National Curriculum standard in the United State

C. UNESCO Global Education goals

D. Private school regulation

488. UNESCO define pillars of Curriculum (Imp Q)

A. 2
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6

Explanations: Four main pillars that the Commission has presented and illustrated as the bases of education are: learning to know, learning to do, learning to be and learning to live together.

489. Provide a platform for student to acquire functional skills (SPSC 2024)

A. Activity curriculum
B. Core curriculum
C. Subject curriculum
D. Hidden curriculum

Explanations: A curriculum material translated in terms of activity is what we call an "activity curriculum." The subject matter is taught through activities. This activity is used as a means to convey knowledge and skills.

490. For planning of curriculum, it is necessary to do (SPSC 2024)

A. Programming
B. Report writing
C. Situation analysis
D. Designing strategy

Explanations: Situational analysis of factors in the context of a planned of present curriculum project the is made in order to assess their potential impact on the project. These factors may be political social economic, or institutional.

491. The term Education Technology was first used by:

A. Alexander
B. J.S Ross
C. Brynmor
D. D.K Mackinnon

492. To read the lesson before teaching it is called _____?

A. Measurement

B. Teaching practice

C. Preparation

D. Lesson plan

Explanations: - A small unit or units of the subject matter which a teacher plans to teach in a definite period is called lesson plan.

493. A scaled down teaching encounter in class size and time is known as (PPSC NTS)

A. micro-teaching

B. lesson plan

C. remedial teaching

D. diagnostic testing

494. In micro-teaching, the student-teacher plans a short lesson in which he can

A. learn a new skill

B. develop a new opinion

C. acquire a new knowledge

D. practice a particular skill

495. The aim of micro-teaching is

A. to create simulated situations

B. to strengthen educational institutions

C. to modify student behavior

D. to modify teacher behavior

Explanations: - Micro-teaching was invented in **1963** at **Stanford University** by **Dwight W. Allen**, and has subsequently been used to develop educators in all forms of education. Microteaching is a teacher **training technique** that allows student teachers to practice and refine their teaching **skills** in a simulated classroom environment. A micro-teaching cycle used to practice a teaching skill consists of **planning, teaching, feedback**

496. Rote learning is a demerit of the

A) Subject Centered curriculum
B) Learner centered curriculum
C) Activity Centered curriculum
D) Integrated curriculum

Explanations: - Subject centered curriculum is also called Teacher centered curriculum.

- **Prior planning** is a characteristic of subject centered curriculum
- Subject cemented curriculum revolve around the **Content**
- **Explanatory method of teaching** is used in subject centered curriculum
- **Broad field is a modification** of subject centered curriculum
- **Knowledge is** compartmentalized in subject centered curriculum **(PPSC 2020)**

497. The subject of "general science" is an example of which curriculum design?

A) Subject centered curriculum
B) discipline centered curriculum
C) Boad field
D) Child centered curriculum

Explanations: - Broadfield design is a design in which combined **2 or more related** subject like history, geography, economics, sociology, Pol science that are is called Social Studies in board field curriculum

498. Which curriculum is emphasis for primary classes?

A) Subject centered curriculum
B) Discipline centered curriculum
C) Integrated curriculum
D) Child centered curriculum

Explanations: - A curriculum design that combines **separate subject** from within the **same discipline** and in some instance content from two or more branches of study is called **integrated curriculum.**

Note: - Decreasing number of books is the purpose of integrated curriculum and **Inter-disciplinary** or **Thematic** curriculum is called also called integrated curriculum.

499. In which curriculum the needs and interest of students is cared

A) Subject centered curriculum
B) Discipline centered curriculum
C) Integrated curriculum
D) Learned centered curriculum

Explanations: - Dewey advocated the **Learned centered curriculum.** Learner centered curriculum focus on needs, ability, interest, and learning style of students and **students' overall development** is emphasized in Learned centered curriculum.

500. In which curriculum, the learner used problem solving method to set their own task

A) Subject centered curriculum
B) Activity curriculum
C) Integrated curriculum
D) Learned centered curriculum

Explanations: - Activity curriculum is also called **experience centered** curriculum

- The main focus on **learner experience**
- Activity based curriculum is based on **practice and problems solving**
- Pre planning **is impossible** in activity-based curriculum

501. The part of the curriculum that is in the written form is called

A) Explicit curriculum
B) Implicit curriculum
C) Null curriculum
D) Centered curriculum

Explanations: - Explicit curriculum is also called **written curriculum** or **formal** curriculum or **overt curriculum.**

An explicit curriculum is one that has been carefully designed,pilot tested by teachers and students and then **presented or published in the** form of curriculum for teachers+ and learners. **Textbook** are including in the explicitly curriculum.

502. Which curriculum is not a written form and also refers to lesson that students take from teachers' attitudes and the school environment?

Explicit curriculum

A) Implicit curriculum
B) Null curriculum
C) Centered curriculum

Explanations: - Implicit curriculum is also called **informal** or **hidden cu**rriculum or **covert** curriculum.

Social expectations of **gender, language, behavior or morals** are all examples of implicit or hidden curriculum that is not a written form.

503. Those things are not included in formal curriculum, because of their debate nature, because they present different values is called

A) Explicit curriculum
B) Implicit curriculum
C) Null curriculum
D) Centered curriculum

Explanations: - The Null curriculum refers to topics or subject areas **intentionally excluded** from the school curriculum. Null curriculum refers to the content and skills that are intentionally omitted or not addressed in educational programs, despite being relevant to students' learning.

504. Which curriculum refers to activities. Programs, events and learning experience that complement in some ways is called

A) Explicit curriculum
B) Implicit curriculum
C) Extra curriculum
D) Centered curriculum

Explanations: **- An extracurricular activity** (ECA) or extra academic activity (EAA) or cultural activities is an activity, performed by students. The word "extracurricular" can be broken down into its roots for a **literal explanation: "extra" means** "outside" and "curricular" refers to all of the **work you do in the classroom. So extracurricular activities are just activities that you do outside of class.**

505. Curriculum is that which is learner by participating in society is called

A) Societal curriculum
B) Implicit curriculum
C) Phantom curriculum
D) Centered curriculum

Explanations: **- In this curriculum,** include family, peers' group, neighborhoods, Church organization, mass media.

506. In Trivium subjects included:

A) Logic, Grammer, Algebra
B) Grammer, Logic, rhetoric (Discourse)
C) Pronunciation, Music, History
D) Arithmetic, Geometry, Musci

507. Which curriculum that which is learnt at home from family

A) Societal curriculum
B) Implicit curriculum
C) Phantom curriculum
D) Concomitant curriculum

Explanations: **-** Concomitant curriculum What is taught, or emphasized at home, or those experiences that are part of a family's experiences, or related experiences sanctioned by the family.

508. Which curriculum is defined as a process where teachers plan activities and projects based on the specific group of children they are working with, taking into account their skills, needs, and interests.

A) Societal curriculum
B) Implicit curriculum
C) Phantom curriculum
D) Emergent curriculum

509. Taba's curriculum design came in

A) 1949
B) 1964

C) 1972
D) 2000

Explanations: - **Hilda** Taba's curriculum design came in 1964.

- Taba's curriculum model has **7 steps**.
- Its also called **grass root model**
- Taba believed that **teacher developed** the curriculum

510. Curriculum is composed of all experience children have under the guidance of teacher is a

A) Old concept
B) Modern concept
C) Philosophical concept
D) Religious concept

511. Seven liberal arts are also called

A) Content curriculum
B) Cultural curriculum
C) Classical curriculum
D) None

Explanations: - The seven liberal arts, which embraced the studies constituting the curriculum of school education in the Middle Ages, were an inheritance from **classical antiquity.** Their origin is to be sought in **Greek education**

512. Which curriculum model is the quintessential prototype of curriculum development in the scientific approaches

A) Hilda Taba model
B) Tyler Model
C) Smith model
D) None

Explanations: - Tylor Model was presented in **1949.**

- Tylor model is a **linear model** containing **4 main components** objective, selection of learning experience, organization of learning experience, and evaluation
- Tylor model is a **deductive model**

513. Wheeler model of curriculum development founded in

A) 1980
B) 1967
C) 1990
D) 2000

Explanations: - The Wheeler model of curriculum develop**ment (1967), or cyclic model**, asserts that curriculum should be a continuous cycle which is responsive to changes in the education sector. This model is comprised of **five interconnected** phases:

1) Aims, goals and objectives
2) Selection of learning experiences
3) Selection of content
4) Organization and integration of learning experiences and content
5) Evaluation

514. In the existentialist classroom, the curriculum is (FPSC 2018)

A) Focused on the subject matter
B) Chosen by the students for self-directed learning
C) Constructed by students during cooperative learning activities
D) None of the above

515. The total process of Designing, implementing, and evaluating a curriculum is called

A) Curriculum design
B) Curriculum development
C) Curriculum implementation
D) Curriculum Model

Explanations: **-** Curriculum development is the process of **determining what students will learn in a specific course of study**. At the broadest level, curriculum developers consider what subjects or topics are appropriate for the learning group.

NOTE: - Selection of objective is the first state of Curriculum development

516. Reilly presented behavioral objective theory in

A. **1975**
B. 1976
C. 1986
D. 1999

517. The component of curriculum to check the progress is (PPSC 2016)

A) content
B) Evaluation
C) Method
D) Objectives

518. The curriculum presented by expert and learn people is called recommended curriculum

A) Supported Curriculum
B) Recommended Curriculum
C) Curriculum Null
D) Hidden Curriculum

Explanations: **-** This type of curriculum stems from **what experts in education** suggest. Recommended curriculum can come from a variety of different sources, including nationally recognized researchers, policy makers and legislators, and others. It focuses on the content; skill sets and tools educators should prioritize in the classroom. **Other types of curriculum.**

Supported Curriculum

A supported curriculum involves the additional tools, re**sources and learning experiences found in and outside a classroom.** These include textbooks, field trips, software and technology, in addition to other innovative new techniques to engage students. Teachers and other individuals involved with the course are also a component of the supported curriculum.

Assessed Curriculum

An assessed curriculum is also known as a tested curriculum. It refers **to quizzes, tests and other kinds of methods to measure students' success**. This can encompass a number of different assessment techniques, including **presentations, a portfo**lio, a demonstration as well as state and federal standardized tests.

Taught Curriculum

This type of curriculum refers to how teachers **actually teach**. This is a **less predictable** and less standardized type of curriculum because how an educator delivers material can vary from one to the next

519. Domain means

A) Field of knowledge
B) Hypothesis
C) Taxonomy
D) Cohort

520. The instructional objectives has been introduced by

A) Bloom (1965)
B) Mager (1975)
C) Reilly (1975
D) Davies (1976)

Explanations: **-**

Educational objective: **Bloom 1965**

Instructional objective: **Magar 1975**

Behavioral objective: **Reilly 1975**

Performance objectives: **Davies 1976**

Expressive objectives: **Eisner 1985**

520. In the province of Pakistan, textbook boards work established in

A) 1970
B) 1962
C) 1950
D) 1972

Explanations: **-** Protentional textbook board (PTTBs) has been established one in each province. PTTBs are responsible for preparing, publishing, stocking, distribution and marketing School textbook. PTTBs prepare books for the classes GK to intermediate.

NOTE: - School level curriculum is designed by Provincial Govt.

521. New syllabi are introduced in Pakistan in

A) 1970
B) 1961
C) 1950
D) 1972

522. Mirror of the society (PPSC 2020)

A) School
B) Media
C) Mosque
D) None

523. Which committee is responsible to finalize the curriculum up to secondary level in Pakistan

A) National curriculum committee
B) Teacher curriculum committee
C) School curriculum committee
D) Text curriculum committee

524. When, why, what, how, to teach is the main task of

A) Educational philosophy
B) Educational psychology
C) Educational History
D) Educational measurement

525. It is based on the technical, and scientific principle and include the paradigms, model, and step by step strategy to formulate the curriculum

A) Manager approach
B) Behavior approach
C) Systems approach
D) Humanistic approach

Explanations: -

There are some another approaches

1. The approach which plan the Curriculum in term of programs, schedules, space, resource, equipment, and personal is called **manager approach**
2. **System approach** is approach of curriculum is referred as the "**Curriculum Engineering"**
3. **Humanistic approach** of it is considered that the arts, **the Humanities and health education are just as important as a science and math.**
4. The approaches of curriculum is emphasized on understanding **how knowledge can be constructed**, demonstrated, and then the reconstructed is called **academic approaches.** This approach is rooted in the work of **John Dewey**

526. The concept of curriculum correlation has been developed by

A) Johann Herbart
B) Hilda Taba
C) Tylor
D) Piaget

Explanations: **-** Different subjects are taught by correlating with other subjects but each subject maintains identity is called curriculum correlation. **It was developed by Johann Herbart.**

NOTE: - Johann Herbert was a German educator during the 19th century. He is most notably for his work in **moral education.** And also supported **Moral Education** in educating the children

527. According to the Essentialism philosophy of education, which is basic to curriculum

A) The three R's
B) The Liberal Arts

C) The abstract subject
D) The science

Explanations: **-** What are the 3 Rs in education according to Essentialism philosophy, "Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic."

NOTE: - **The fourth "R**" is now considered as the "**Computer**".

528. Each subject should be taught by referring and connecting it with other subject. it is called the doctrine of correlation. who developed the doctrine of curriculum development process

A) Johann Herbart
B) Hilda Taba
C) Tylor
D) Piaget

529. The Notion "survival of the fittest" was introduced

A) Johann Herbart
B) Hilda Taba
C) Tylor
D) Herbert Spencer

Explanations: **-** Survival of the fittest, term made by Herbert Spencer, which suggested that organisms best adjusted to their **environment are the most successful in surviving and reproducing.**

530. Hilda Taba's model of curriculum developed the approach of (PPSC 2020)

A) Top down
B) Deductive to Inductive
C) Deductive
D) Inductive

Note: - Tayloe model of curriculum approaches is **Deductive**

531. It determines the overall direction of curriculum:

A) Aims
B) Goals
C) Objectives
D) Policy

Note; - Goals determines the Specific area of curriculum

532. The important question of curriculum?

A) What to teach
B) How to teach
C) Where to teach
D) When to teach

533. Who introduced the "Educational change Model"

A) Taylor
B) Taba
C) Michael Fullan
D) Kerr

534. When the curriculum developer revisits the subjects in more and more complicated forms over times, this type of curriculum is called?

A) Horizontal curriculum
B) Vertical curriculum
C) Spiral curriculum
D) Core curriculum

NOTE: - Spiral **curriculum** gave by Bruner

535. Who is responsible for curriculum planning and development

A) Punjab Govt
B) Federal Govt
C) Curriculum Wing
D) Textbook Boards

Explanation: - National Bureau of Curriculum and textbook (NBCT) is also called **Curriculum Wing**. This Wing is responsible to supervise the provincial Curriculum bureau for their curriculum development and textbooks development by ensuring the quality and standardization in Pakatan**.**

536. Arrangements of element of curriculum is called (FPSC NTS)

A) Curriculum development
B) Curriculum design
C) Curriculum instruction
D) None

Explanation: - Curriculum design is a term used to describe the **purposeful, deliberate, and systematic organization of curriculum** (instructional blocks) within a class or course. In other words, it is a way for **teachers to plan instruction**. When teachers design a curriculum, they identify what will be done, who **will do it, and what schedule to follow.**

Note: - A framework or plan of action for curriculum preparation is also called **Curriculum design**

538. Which includes central knowledge all students required to achieve

A) Core curriculum
B) Null curriculum
C) Hidden curriculum
D) None

Explanation: - Core curriculum is sometime simply called **"Core".** It includes set of common learning.

539. Making value judgement about curriculum is called (Imp Q)

A) Curriculum Assessment
B) Curriculum Evaluation
C) Curriculum measurement
D) None

540. A curriculum is developed to influenced the child's

A) Standard
B) Number
C) Behavior
D) Course

Educational Administration and Management

541. which of the following is not a key component of educational planning? (NTS)

A. Curriculum development
B. Teacher training
C. Infrastructure maintenance
D. **Business management**

542. Which organization is responsible for educational planning at the international level (PPSC<FPSC<NTS)

A. **UNESCO**
B. UNICEF
C. NASA
D. IMF

Explanations: UNESCO stands for: United nations Educational Scientific and cultural organization. UNESCO was established on **November 16, 1945,** following the end of World War II.

543. A group of people working for a same task and goal is called

A) Administration
B) Organization
C) Management
D) BOS

Explanations: - Organization. A group of people working together **in structured and coordinated** fashion to **achieve a set of** goals.

544. A set of activities (planning and decision making, organizing, leading, controlling) directed at an organization's resources (human, financial, physical, information) with the aim of achieving organizational goals in an efficient and effective manner?

A) Administration
B) Organization
C) Management
D) BOS

545. This type of administration is more concerned with the effective and efficient use school resources

A) Syndicate
B) Management
C) Educational Administration
D) Planning

Explanations: - Educational administration refers to guidance, leadership and control of the **effort of education Institutions of program** towards achievement of educational goals.

- It is higher level authority **that determines policies, identified goals and laid down** principle and education institution or project
- Educational Administration is considered **with rules and regulations**
- It is **developing culture and climate**
- It's a conceptual skill: - Top level

546. A communication from junior to senior, from subordinate to officer is called

A) Communication
B) Upward communication
C) Downward communication
D) Horizontal communication

Explanations: - Upward communication from junior to senior, from subordinate to officer, from lower level to higher level and Downward communication is the act of relaying important information in a company or organization from higher levels to lower levels.

NOTE: - Horizontal communication is the exchange of information between **individuals or groups on the same hierarchical level.**

547. In teaching learning process, the supervision is usually carried out by

E. Principal
F. Teachers
G. Parents
H. Society

Explanation: - Supervision carried out by the **principals,** aimed at providing guidance, support, and continuous assessment to teachers for their professional development and improvement in the teaching-learning process.

548. Studying and improving the condition that surrounding learning and students' growth is called

A) Management
B) Administration
C) Supervision
D) All of them

549. Henri Fayol (1841-1925) was a French?

A) Engineer
B) Educationalist
C) Doctor
D) Politician

550. Theory X and Y presented by?

A) Hanry Fayol
B) Douglas McGregor
C) Chester Bernard
D) Max Weber

Explanation: - in 1960, Douglas McGregor formulated Theory X and Y.

Theory X and Y were first explained by McGregor in his Book, 'The Human Side of Enterprise."

551. In which theory people dislike work and are unwilling to take the responsibility

A) Max Weber theory
B) Theory Y
C) Theory X
D) Scientific management theory

Explanation: - In theory x, people dislike the work and represents the negative view of human nature and people are lazy

On the other hand, Theory Y, people are self-motivated and enjoy the challenge. In this theory, emphasize the average person intrinsic interest in his work, his desire to be self-directed and to be responsible. Theory Y represents a **positive view of human nature**

NOTE: - Theory X, **authoritarian theory** and theory Y is **Participate theory**

552. Which theory, emphasizes a hybrid approach that values both employee participation and commitment to the organization.

A) Theory Z
B) Theory Y
C) Theory X
D) Scientific management theory

Explanation: - Theory Z, developed by **William Ouchi in the 1980s**, is a management theory that combines aspects **of Japanese and American management practices**. It emphasizes a hybrid approach that values both employee participation and commitment to the organization.

553. Laissez fair is a ----------term

A) USA
B) UK
C) French
D) Russian

554. Teacher uses a variety of Skills and technique to ensure classroom run smoothy, without disruptive behavior from students is known as classroom? (FPSC 2016)

A. Administration
B. Management
C. Policies
D. None of these

555. Which of the following is not a step in Fiedler contingency model of leadership?

E. Become an authoritative leader
F. Identify leadership
G. Assess the situation
H. Select best leadership model

Explanation: - Fiedler's Contingency Theory, just like all contingency theories, states that there is no one best way to lead your team. The best way to lead your team will instead be determined by the situation.

There are following steps of this theory; Find the Right Leadership Style, understand your Situation, and Identify your Leadership Style. So, become an authoritative leader **is no step of this theory.**

556. Which is not the type of Leadership style

A. **Instructional administration**

B. Authoritarian administration

C. Democratic administration

D. Laissez Faire administration

Explanation: - There are three main Leadership style

4. Authoritarian leadership
5. Democratic leadership
6. Laissez-faire leadership

557. Which is not the characteristic of authoritative Leadership style

A) Rudeness

B. Suppression the subordinates

C. Strict discipline

D. **Sharing**

Explanation: - Authoritative leadership refers to a management style where the leader is in complete control. An authoritative leader is one who sets the goals, determines the processes and oversees all steps it takes to reach those goals with little or no input from team members. These types of leaders work with employees at every step of their processes, leading and coaching them to success**. In the style the leader is rudeness, Strick discipline and rigid rules as well as one man power. So sharing is not characteristic of** authoritative Leadership style

Note: - Authoritarian leadership. Also known as **Autocratic leadership**

558. Authoritative administration is based on

A. **Dictatorship**

B. Mutual sharing

C. Non interference

D. None

Explanation: - in this style one person have a control on management that's why he is **Dictators because he does not listen anyone and not cooperative person.**

559. Democratic leadership is based on

A) Dictatorship

B. **Mutual sharing**

C. Non interference

D. None

Explanation: - Democratic leadership, also referred to as **participative leadership**, is a management style in which decision-making is shared among team members. Based on the idea that everyone's input is valuable and the whole, as represented by a team, is more important than any individual, this **leadership style is an effective approach to an organization. Everyone participates and share his/her point of view**

560. Laissez Faire administration is based on

A. Dictatorship

B. Mutual sharing

C. **Non interference**

D. None

Explanation: - Laissez-faire leadership is characterized by a **hands-off approach** where leaders provide minimal direction, allowing team members to make decisions. Key traits include delegation of tasks, trust in team members' abilities, limited guidance, autonomy for the team, and typically low levels of feedback

Note: - in this leadership style the leader **distribute power to employee as well as allow the group members to make a decision**. He is not self-participated.

561. Boss is right is the feature of

A. Instructional administration

B. **Authoritarian administration**

C. Democratic administration

D. Laissez Faire administration

Explanation: - In authoritarian or autocratic leadership focused on **individual control** all over the decision that's why **Boss is always right all over the time**.

562. Respect of opinion is the feature of

A. Instructional administration

B. Authoritarian administration

C. **Democratic administration**

D. Laissez Faire administration

Explanation: - Democratic leadership, also referred to as **participative leadership**, is a management style in which decision-making is shared among team members. Every member **share idea and respect to his/her ideas**.

563. Sense of responsibility is not cared in

A. Instructional administration

B. Authoritarian administration

C. Democratic administration

D. **Laissez Faire administration**

Explanation: - In laissez-faire leadership, the head teacher believes that there should be no rules and regulations since everyone has a sense of responsibility. In the laissez-faire management style, employees may lose some role awareness within the team.

564. In "POSDCORB" CO stands for

A. Cooperation

B. Collection

C. **Coordinating**

D. Correlation

Explanation: - POSDCORB is an administrative acronym that stand for **Planning, Organizing Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting.** It was coined by the Co-worker of Luther Gulick and Lyndall Urwick in the **Administrative Management Theory**

565. To make arrangements for fulfill the objectives is the part of

A. Planning

B. **Organizing**

C. Commanding

D. Coordinating

Explanation: - Organizing is the function of management that involves developing an organizational structure and allocating human resources to ensure the **accomplishment of objectives.**

566. To bring harmony among all the elements of programmers

A. Planning

B. Organizing

C. Commanding

D. **Coordinating**

Explanation: - The process of organizing people or groups so that they **work together properly** and well the harmonious functioning of parts for effective results

567. Who is called father of scientific management theory (2016 FPSC)

A. **Fredrick Tylor**

B. Henry Fayol

C. Terry and Franklin

D. Elton Meo

568. In which theory states that for a leader to be effective, their leadership style must be fit the situation

A) Trait theory
B) Fiedler contingency theory
C) Max Weber theory
D) Scientific management theory

569. Which management theory using scientific method to determine and standardized of one best way for the job

A) Trait theory
B) Fiedler contingency theory
C) Max Weber theory
D) Scientific management theory

Explanation: - Scientific management, also known as Taylorism, is a management theory first advocated by Federick W. Taylor. Scientific management is a management theory that analyzes work flows to **improve economic efficiency, especially labor productivity.**

570. Who is the father of operational management theory

A. Fredrick Tylor

B. **Henry Fayol**

C. Terry and Franklin

D. Elton Meo

571. Which theory, reject the old age method of role of thumb or "hit or Mass" approach

A) Trait theory
B) Fiedler contingency theory
C) Max Weber theory
D) Scientific management theory

Explanation: - scientific management theory focus on individual **efficiency and productivity** and high pay for high performing employees and also a **clear division of task and responsibilities**

572. The core objective of----------management is to create a formal structure that facilitates success for a particular business or organization.

A) Trait theory
B) Administrative management theory
C) Max Weber theory
D) Scientific management theory

Explanation: - Administrative Management Theory, pioneered **by Henri Fayol**, focuses on organizing and managing the **entire structure of an organization. It involves creating formal structures, defining** roles and responsibilities, and dividing tasks for increased efficiency.

Fayol's 14 principles of management offer essential guidelines, including **division of labor, authority and responsibility, unity of command, and more, to ensure effective** management practices.

573. Who advocated bureaucratic theory

A. Campbell

B. Herzberg

C. Henry Fayol

D. **Max Weber**

Explanation: - The German sociologist Max Weber **proposed Bureaucracy theory**.

- According to Max Weber theory of Bureaucracy proposed that all business task must be **divide among the employees**
- The essential characteristics of Weber Bureaucracy are: **Hierarchy of authority, salaried careers, specialization and technical qualification and written rules**
- Max Weber is famous for his thesis that the "**Protestant ethic"**

574. Which Management Theory adopts a top-down approach, emphasizing efficient top-level management as a foundation for overall productivity.

A) Trait theory
B) Administrative management theory
C) Max Weber theory
D) Scientific management theory

Explanation: - Administrative Management Theory adopts a **top-down approach**, emphasizing efficient top-level management as a foundation for overall productivity and . Fayol, **known as the father of modern management,** emphasized planning, organizing, commanding, coordinating, and controlling as the five essential functions of managers.

575. According to Gulick and Urick Elements of Administration are

a. 7
b. 5
c. 8
d. 9

Explanation: - POSDCORB is an acronym for what Gulick and Urwick considered to be the main organizing responsibilities within a team or an organization. It stands for **Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting.**

576. Administrative measures (PPSC FPSC 2016)

A. To look after

B. To protect

C. To run

D. To establish

577. Management is the art of knowing exactly what you want to do and seeing that they do it in the best and cheapest way." Who said this? (FPSC 2020)

a. F.W Taylor
b. F.M. Smith
c. G.Terry Page
d. J.B Thomas

578. The term procurement stands for (PPSC 2020)

A) Training
B) Management
C) Costa and effect
D) Recruitment and selection

579. Human resource management is normally ----------in nature

A) Innovative
B) Proactive
C) Reactive
D) Creative

Explanation: - George Elton Mayo, an Australian sociologist and organizational theorist, played a pivotal role in the creation of human resource management through his groundbreaking Hawthorne Studies in the 1920s and 1930s. Human resource management theory is based on **human resources in business organizations and has been developed** based on the research results of other similar ideas

580. Mintzberg describes the role of a leader as being

A) Employees promotion
B) Gave and take
C) Transactional
D) A person who is responsible for the motivation and activations of Subordinate's

581. Who is considered to be the father of modern concept of management?

a. Max Weber
b. William Henry Smyth
c. Henri Fayol
d. F.W. Taylor

581----------is a regulatory process directing the activities of an organization to achieve specific goals (2018 FPSC)

E) Planning

F) Controlling
G) Staffing
H) None of these

Explanation: - Planning is the function of management that involves setting objectives and determining a course of action for achieving those objectives. Planning requires that managers be aware of environmental conditions facing their organization and forecast future conditions.

582. Monitoring organization progress towards goal attainment is called

A) Planning
B) Controlling
C) Staffing
D) Coordinating

Explanation: - The process of monitoring performance, comparing it with goals and correcting any significant deviation is known as controlling

583. which is the best term to describe the process of attempting to influence other people to attain the organizational objectives

A) Planning
B) Controlling
C) Leading
D) Coordinating

Explanation: - Leadership means the act of getting individuals aligned and moving in the same **direction toward a desired outcome or goals**.

584. All levels of Management between the supervisory level and the top level of the organization are term as

A) First line manager
B) Supervisor
C) Middle level manager
D) Foremen

Explanation: - Middle managers are usually responsible for a business function or **department within the company**. They report and are accountable to top management for their department. At the same time, they serve as a **link between top-level managers and lower-level managers**. Middle managers are more involved in the department's day-to-day activities.

585. All of the following are elements of planning function EXCEPT:

A) Coordinating
B) Developing plans
C) Established strategies
D) Monitoring performance

586. Top management works on:

a. Strategic plan
b. Corporate plan
c. Budgeting
d. None

Explanation: - Top-level managers design **strategic plans to achieve goals**. It provides direction and focuses for the entire organization, eventually implemented at lower levels. Strategic plan is also called **long term plan**.

587. Educational administration is primarily a---------- enterprise (FPSC 2020)

a. Social
b. Psychological
c. Basic
d. None

Explanation: - Educational administration is primarily a social enterprise as it is more concerned with human resources than with material resources.

588. To change message into groups of words, symbol, gestures, or sounds that represents ideas or concept is called

A) Encoding
B) Decoding
C) Noise
D) Media richness

NOTE: - Translating Idea into code is called **decoding.**

589. The research found out the factor that predicts of who will emerge as a leader

A) Emotional intelligence
B) Intelligence Quotient
C) Artificial Intelligence
D) Scientific intelligence

590. Role personality theory was presented by?

a. Getzels and Gauba
b. Stogdil
c. F.W. Taylor
d. Robert McCrae and Paul Costa Jr

Explanation: - The theory was first proposed in the 1990s by psychologists Robert McCrae and Paul Costa Jr. McCrae and Costa also created the NEO Personality Inventory in the 1970s.

591. Which of the following is the heart of management process

A) Planning
B) Problem solving
C) Communication
D) Leadership

592. Planning aim at creating an adequate ---------- situation

E) Past
F) Present
G) Future
H) None

593. Th level of school administration can best be judge through

A) Head teacher and teacher relations
B) Beautiful buildings
C) Learning outcomes
D) Student teacher relations

594. In educational planning What does the acronym SWOT stand for? (PPSC 2016)

A. Specialized work order tools

B. Strength, weakness, opportunities, threats

C. Students, writing, and oral testing

D. Systematic work orientation training

595. Which type of supervision involves a focus on compliance with policies and regulation

A. Formative supervision

B. Summative supervision

C. Clinical supervision

D. Norm reference supervision

Explanations: The formative domain of supervision is comprised of activities that aim to facilitate provider skill development, increase provider knowledge about topics in clinical practice, and support professional identity development.

596. The degree to which organizational resources contribute to productivity is called

A) Efficiency
B) Output
C) Effectively
D) Production

597. Educational leadership is a prime factor to improves schools

A. Efficacy
B. Effectiveness
C. Efficiency
D. Performance

598. NQF stands for (2020)

A. National quality framework
B. National qualification Foundation
C. National qualification Framework
D. None of these

Explanations: National qualifications frameworks (NQF) are key to reforming national education and training systems and are vital reference points for lifelong learning and the comparison of qualifications across borders. An NQF is an instrument used to classify a country's qualifications at different levels.

599. Education is basic human right is said by

A. UNO
B. UNICEF
C. UNESCO
D. None of these

600. Which of the following has an element of fear and anxiety

A) Supervision
B) Guidance
C) Management
D) Inspection

601. The manageable number of sub ordinates of superior is called as

A. Hierarchy
B. Organization
C. Span of control
D. None of these

Explanations: The span of control means the number of employees a manager or supervisor is responsible for overseeing. Imagine it as the size of a manager's team, indicating how many people are directly reporting to them.

602. which theory says 'Leaders are born not made?

A. Idealism
B. Contingency theory
C. Administration theory
D. Great man theory

Explanations: - Trait Theory of leadership is also called great man theory and the trait theory is built on the premise **that leaders are born not made**. The great man theory of leadership suggests that great leaders are born, not made, and have certain traits not found in all people.

603. Who gave the Trait theory

A) Max Weber
B) Maslow
C) Thomas Carlyle
D) Fiedler

Explanations: - The trait theory of leadership is tied to the "**great man**" theory of leadership first proposed by **Thomas Carlyle.**

NOTE: - Gordon Allport father of **Trait theory of Personality**

604. The process of making judgement by which more planning for improvement is possible

A) Principal of planning
B) Principle of evaluation
C) Principle of flexibility
D) Principle of CO ordination

605. The term which referred to execution of policy in the organization is

A) Organization
B) Administration
C) Management
D) Relationship

Explanations: - Management is the executive body and implementing body. Managing conflicts, managing financial, and manage School activities and manage school programs.

Educational management is the application of **theories and principal of management in the field of** education. Education Management is concerned with **the achievement of the results**

606. Is the process for facilitating the professional growth of teacher by giving the teacher feedback about classroom instruction is called

A) Educational Organization
B) Educational Administration
C) Educational Management
D) Educational supervision

Explanations: - Supervision broadly refer to the **profession guidance and sport provided** by the educational managers that will enhance and improve teacher **motivation and classroom instruction.**

607. Wastage of Resource, time, and work preventive by

A) Organization
B) Administration
C) Management
D) Budgeting

NOTE: - An estimation of income and expenditure is called **Budgeting**

608. Pay and allowance are the part of budget

A) Non-developmental budget
B) Development Budget
C) Estimated Budget
D) Recutting budget

NOTE: there are two main types of budgets. Development **budget and non-development budget.** Pay and allowance are the part of budget is called non-developmental budget. And Budget for constructing new buildings, and classroom is **development budget**.

609. Staff development means

A) Recruiting the staff
B) Staff training
C) Staff development
D) None

NOTE: - capacity building of staff means also **staff training**

Educational RESEARCH MCQS

610. Systematic investigation to find solution of a problem is called

A) Philosophy
B) Psychology
C) Research
D) Researcher design

Explanation: -An activity directed towards the development of an organized body of scientific knowledge is called RESEAARCH, or when we create new concept Or objects or ideas. We can say in simple word, researcher is process to investigate of problem by scientific method.

NOTE: - The application of scientific method to the study of educational problems is called **educational research**.

611. What is the purpose of educational research? (PPSC SPSC 2024)

A. To develop teaching method
B. To evaluate student performance
C. To investigate and improve educational practices
D. To enforce educational policies

Explanations: - Educational research is a type of systematic investigation that applies empirical methods to solving challenges in education. The main purpose of educational research is to gain knowledge and solve challenges. It can be done in two methods qualitative and quantitative.

612. Which is the main objective of research? (2013)

A. To review the literature
B. To summarize what is already done
C. To get an academic degree
D. To discuss new facts to make fresh of known facts

613. Identify the correct sequence of research steps

A. Selection of topic review of literature, data collection, interpretation of findings
B. Review of literature, selection of topic, data collection, interpretation of findings
C. Selection of topic, data collection, review of literature, interpretation of findings
D. Selection of topic, review of literature, interpretation of findings, data collection

614. Basic research also known as

A. Fundamental Research

B. Pure research

C. Curiosity derive research

D. All of them

Explanations: - Fundamental research, also known as basic research or pure research or curiosity research. Fundamental research is driven by **curiosity and the desire to expand knowledge in specific research area**. Such research is less focused on practical implications and **more focused on advancing human understanding of the world**. we search knowledge and generate **new ideas or principle**

NOTE: - In basic research, we **developed the theory** (FPSC 2018).

615. Jean Piaget gave a theory of cognitive development of humans on the basis of his (PPSC 2015)

A. Fundamental research
B. Applied research
C. Action research
D. Evaluation research

616. Research that is conducted for applying and testing of theories?

A. Fundamental research
B. Applied research
C. Action research
D. Evaluation research

Explanations: - Applied research is also **called Field research** (because applied research done in Filed)

- Applied research concerning **use or theory testing**
- Applied research used to solve a specific **practical problem of an individual or group or society.**
- Applied research used in **application concept and practical concept**

NOTE: - Basic research related with **development theories** and applied research related with **theory testing**

617. Which research is concerning with current status of the subject of study is

A. Fundamental research
B. Descriptive research
C. Action research
D. Historical research

Explanations: - It refers to systematic investigation **of current events, problem, issues** and facts. It describes what exist and may help to uncover new fact and things

Types: - Survey, Causal comparative/development study.

618. Data is collecting through questionnaire, interview or observation in

A. Fundamental research
B. Descriptive research
C. Experimental research
D. Historical research

619. Which types of research is research by purpose (Imp Q)

A) Basic research
B) Applied research
C) Action research
D) All of the above

NOTE: - Hostrical research, descriptive research and experimental research is **research by Method**

620. Cause and effect relationships is established in (FPSC NTS PPSC)

A. Fundamental research
B. Descriptive research
C. Experimental research
D. Historical research

Explanation: - Experimental research is a study conducted with a scientific approach using two sets of variables. It is research in which effect of **independent variables is determined on the depended variables** under control condition. **It is a Quantitative research method.**

There are **some main characteristics** of experimental research

- It established cause and effect relationship
- We **manipulated** the variables
- Control groups and experimental group are used in Experimental research
- **Randomly formed group** is the also characteristic
- **Effect of independent variables is determined** on the depended variables
- **Development and testing hypothesis is** necessary in Experimental research

621. In which experimental Research Design, the very weak control over variables are called

A) Pre-experimental design
B) Quasi experimental design
C) True experimental Research Design
D) None of these

Explanation: - In pre-experiment Research Design, weakest control over variables. **No random assignments and no control group provides weakest generalization.**

622. In which experimental Research type Design, we manipulate the variables but we can't randomly select

A) Pre-experimental design
B) Quasi experimental design
C) True experimental Research Design
D) None of these

Explanation: - Quasi experimental design,

- little weak control over the variables.
- No random assignments.
- **We can manipulate** the variables
- control and experiment group are differed in the treatment they receive and many other ways
- But **randomization is not there**

623. Which experiment is a design as it is experimental research deign

A) Pre-experimental design
B) Quasi experimental design
C) True experimental Research Design
D) None of these

Explanation: -

- True experimental Research Design as it is experimental research in design
- We **can manipulate the** variables
- We **can control** the variables
- We **randomly item** select
- It's a **most effective and strong design**
- In true experimental Research Design **all conditions are fulfilled**

624. Research intends to explore the effects of possible factors for the organization of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for the study? (PPSC 2016)

A. Historical method
B. Descriptive method
C. Experimental method
D. Ex-post facto method

Explanation: - Ex-post facto research is also called **Causal comparative research.** Ex-post facto research is a kind of research in which the research **predicts subject** the possible causes

behind an behavior/action/event or **effect that has already occurred**. Retrospective research design is used in casual comparative research or Ex-post facto research.

625 In which research we define the relationship between two or more variable?

A) Ex-post facto research
B) Correlation research
C) Observation
D) Experimental research

Explanation: - Correlational Research is a type of research **that examines the statistical relationship** between two or more variables without manipulating them. It is **a non-experimental research design** that seeks to establish the degree of **association or correlation between** two or more variables.

There are some types of correlational research:

A positive correlation occurs when two variables increase or decrease together. This means that as one variable increases, the other variable also tends to increase. Similarly, as one variable decreases, the other variable also tends to decrease. Variables go to **same direction**

A negative correlation occurs when one variable increase while the other decreases. This means that as one variable increases, the other variable tends to decrease. Similarly, as one variable decreases, the other variable tends to increase. **Variables go to opposite direction.**

Zero Correlation

A zero correlation occurs when there **is no relationship** between two variables. This means that the variables are unrelated and do not affect each other

Multiple correlation

The degree of a relationship collecting **three or more variable** is called multiple correlation

626. A researcher was able to prove that, on average as age increases eyesight declines in research terminology this is called

A. variation
B. correlation
C. observation
D. measure of central tendency

Explanations: A correlational research design investigates relationships between variables without the researcher controlling or manipulating any of them. A correlation reflects the strength and/or direction of the relationship between two (or more) variables. The direction of a correlation can be either positive or negative.

627. An experiment can be defined as_____?

A. an attempt to test a hypothesis under controlled conditions
B. a piece of research conducted in a laboratory
C. a piece of research trying out new methods
D. an attempt to deceive participants about the research's true purpose

628. Qualitative research data means

A) Express in numbers
B) Express in words
C) Both A and B
D) None

Explanations: - Qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing **non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, Words or experiences**. It can be used to gather in-depth insights into a problem **or generate new ideas for research.**

629. In which research type, the result in numerical form

A) Qualitative research
B) Quantitate research
C) Explanatory research
D) None

Explanations: - Quantitative research is the process of collecting and analyzing **numerical data**. Quantitative research is the process of collecting and analyzing numerical **data to describe, predict, or control variables of interest**. This type of research helps in testing the **causal relationships between variables, making predictions, and generalizing results to wider populations**. The purpose of quantitative research is to test a predefined theory or **hypothesis and eventually either accept or reject it based on the results.**

630. In which research, often there is no mention of generalizability in studies.

A) Qualitative research
B) Quantitate research
C) Explanatory research
D) None

NOTE: - In quantitative research **more generalizability** here, generalizability is considered a major criterion for evaluating the quality of a study.

Comparison between Quantitate and qualitative research (V.V Imp Q)

Quantitate Research	**Qualitative research**
Focused on Number and quantity	Focused on text, words quality
More objective	**More subjective**
Statistical tests used for analysis	No statistical test used
It's a **Deductive process**	**Inductive process**
More generalizable	**Less generalizable**
Large sample used	**Small sample used**
Focused on measurement	Focused on interpretation
Tests a theory	**Develops a theory**
Structured data	Unstructured data
Results in numerical form	Results in words or picture form

NOTE: - Quantitate research is **a Method** and Qualitative research is **a Process**

631. What are types of quantitate research

A) Descriptive research
B) Experimental research
C) Causal comparative research
D) All of these

NOTE: - Quantitate research types: -

- Descriptive research
- Experimental Research
- Quasi-Experimental research
- Causal comparative research
- Correlation research

Qualitative research types

- Case study
- Ethnography research
- Bibliography research
- Autobiography
- Historical research
- Action research
- Phenomenological research
- Grounded research

632. Which research provides information about past events and experiments which are not present currently

A. Historical research
B. Basic research

C. Exploratory research
D. Experimental research

Explanation: - Historical research investigation of **past events as** well as analysis of past events. **Criticism is an important** step in historical Research**. Bibliography research and biographical Research and Legal research** are types of historical research

There are five steps of historical research

1) Statement of the problems
2) Collection of data
3) Analysis (Criticism) of data
4) Drawing conclusions
5) Report writing

633. Action oriented research is termed as _____?

E. Applied research
F. Basic research
G. Exploratory research
H. Conclusive research

634. _____is used to gain a deeper understanding of the issue or problem that is troubling the decision maker

A. Conclusive research
B. Exploratory research
C. Descriptive research
D. Causal research

Explanations: - In exploratory researcher **used in depth research and gain background knowledge and develop hypothesis** but we **do not test the hypothesis.**

NOTE: - This research is conducted for the problem **that has not been studied more clearly**

635. When we use more than one method of research is called

A) Quantitative
B) Qualitative
C) Mixed method
D) Narrative study

Explanation: - Mixed methods research combines elements **of quantitative research and qualitative** research in order to answer your research question. Mixed methods can help you gain a more complete picture than a standalone quantitative or qualitative study, as it integrates benefits of both methods.

636. In which research, when we describe real life problem

A) Quantitative
B) Phenomenology research
C) Mixed method
D) Narrative study

Explanation: - Narrative analysis is **a qualitative research methodology that involves examining and interpreting the stories or narratives people tell in order to gain insights into the meanings**, experiences, and perspectives that underlie them. Narrative analysis can be applied to various forms of communication, including written texts, oral interviews, and visual media.

A narrative case study is a story of **a real life problem or situation that provides** sufficient background data so that the problem can be analyzed and solved**.**

637. In which research, when we use individual experience and human consciousness?

A) Quantitative
B) Phenomenology research
C) Mixed method
D) Narrative study

Explanation: - Phenomenological studies examine the human experience and theses experience are called **lived experience.** Phenomenology **in qualitative research is characterized by a focus** on understanding the meaning of lived experience from the perspective of the individual

NOTE: - **Interpretive phenomenology**, also called hermeneutical phenomenology, is based on the assumption that humans are **interpretation through and through**. Humans dwell in the world with no capacity to be completely free of the world. Interpretive phenomenology holds that there is no access to brute data (i.e., data containing no presuppositions or preunderstandings)

638. Which qualitative research type, we discuss the cultural group?

A) Ethnography research
B) Phenomenology research
C) Mixed method
D) Narrative study

Explanation: - In ethnography research, the researcher frequently lives with the people and becomes a **part of their culture**. Ethnography research involves the collection of data and analysis of **data about cultural group**

639. which theory sets out to discover or construct theory from data, systematically obtained and analyzed using comparative analysis.

A) Ethnography research
B) Phenomenology research

C) Grounded theory
D) Narrative study

Explanation: - Grounded theory is a qualitative research approach developed by two sociologists, **Glaser and Strauss.** Grounded theory are studies in which data are collected and analyzed and then a theory is developed that is grounded in the data. In grounded theory, **we use theoretical sampling**

640. What are the main source of data collection in qualitative research?

A) Observation
B) Interview
C) Questionnaire
D) Focused

641. A part of population selected to know something about the population is called a

A. Sampling
B. Sample
C. Sampling technique
D. All of the above

642. The number of individuals selected in a sample is called its

A. Sampling
B. Quantity
C. Sample size
D. Sample height

643. In which all the elementary units connected with the problem are studied (surveyed)?

A. Questionnaire
B. Census
C. Interview
D. All of the above

644. In which method is known as particular approach, meaning it focus on a specific case for situation or single or unique case?

A) Clinical Method

B) Case study

C) Diagnostics study

D) Ethnography method

Explanation: - Case studies are essential to qualitative research, offering a lens through which researchers can investigate complex phenomena within their real-life contexts. A case study is an in-depth study of one person, group, or event.

645. Which one is essential elements of a sample?

A. Representatives
B. Independence
C. Similarity and homogeneity
D. All of the above

646. Research is a

A. Searching again and again
B. Finding solution to any problem
C. Working in s scientific what to search for truth of any problem
D. None of the above

647. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is

A. Fundamental research
B. Analytical research
C. Survey
D. Action research

648. Basic research is also known as

A. Applied research
B. Fundamental research
C. Descriptive research
D. Analytical research

649. Analytical research is the type of research that

A. Discover ways of finding solution of an immediate problem
B. Gathers knowledge skill
C. Is useful for testing hypothesis
D. Analyze the facts or information already available

650. Descriptive research is also called

A. Analytical research
B. Qualitative research
C. Statistical research
D. Applied research

NOTE: - **Survey research** is descriptive research

651. The first part of research process is

A. Identification of research problem
B. Review of literature
C. Research design
D. Analysis of data

652. Which of the following can be the source of primary data in research?

A. Survey
B. Experimental
C. Survey and experimental
D. Survey and reference

653. Which of the following sampling methods is not based on probability?

A. Simple random sampling
B. Stratified sampling
C. Quota sampling
D. Cluster sampling

654. Sampling cases means?

A. Sampling using a sampling frame
B. Identifying people who are suitable for research
C. Literally the research brief case
D. Sampling of people, newspaper's television programs etc.

655. The difference between a parameter and the statistic is called_____?

A. Probability
B. Sampling error
C. Random
D. Non random

Explanation: - Sampling error is the difference between a **sample statistic and the population parameter it estimates.** in simple word, an error occurs as a result, if the subjects **of sample don't have equal characteristics**

NOTE: - Error can occur at any phase of sampling process is called **non-sampling error.**

656. Which of the example requires snowball sampling technique?

A. Students with low grades
B. Students who use drugs
C. Untrained school teachers
D. First generation learners

667. Of the following sampling methods, which is a probability method?

A. Judgement
B. Quota
C. Simple random
D. Convenience

668. Which of the following is not a type of non-probability sampling?

A. Quota sampling
B. Convenience sampling
C. Snowball sampling
D. Stratified random sampling

669. Among these, which sampling is based on equal probability?

A. Simple random sampling
B. Stratified random sampling
C. Systematic sampling
D. Probability sampling

Explanation: - Every individual of a population has **equal OR independent chance** for selection for sample. it's also called **lottery method of fish bowl** method.

There are **four main types of probability sampling**

1) Simple random sampling
2) Systematic sampling
3) Stratified sampling
4) Cluster sampling

670. In which sampling individual are selected from list by taking every Nth number or name

A. Convenience sampling
B. Systematic sampling
C. Cluster sampling
D. Stratified sampling

Explanation: - Systematic random sampling, a member occurring **after fixed interval** is selected. For example every 2nd member will be selected.

671. Population is divided into subgroup or Strata. Every sub group has equal representation in sample as the exist in population is called

A. Convenience sampling
B. Systematic sampling
C. Cluster sampling
D. Stratified sampling

Explanation: - Stratified random sampling, is a method of Sampling that involves that the division of a population in to smaller subgroup known as strata (Strata is a homogeneous) and the population is stratified random Sampling is **heterogeneous.**

672. In which random sampling with wide different groups in population than we study in a specific group

A. Convenience sampling

B. Systematic sampling
C. Cluster sampling
D. Stratified sampling

Explanation: - Cluster random sampling is a probability sampling method where researchers divide a **large population into smaller groups known as clusters**, and then select randomly among the clusters to form a sample. Cluster sampling is typically used when the population and the desired sample size are **particularly large.**

673. In which sampling, each person has not an equal chance for selection?

A) Probability sampling

B) Non probability

C) Systemic sampling

D) Stratified sampling

Explanation: - In non-probability sampling, each unit in your target population does not have an equal chance of being included. Non-probability sampling is used when the population parameters are either unknown or not possible to individually identify.

There are **some types of non-probability sampling**

1) Convenience or accidental sampling
2) Purposive or judgmental sampling
3) Quota sampling
4) Snowball sampling
5) Double/multistage sampling

674. In which non probability sampling the researcher select the easiest accessible members from the population is called

A. Convenience sampling
B. Systematic sampling
C. Cluster sampling
D. Stratified sampling

Explanation: - it is considered easiest, cheapest, least time consuming and most commonly used technique. Sample is selected which **is easily accessible** e.g. data **collection from friends, co-worker** and customer at single Mall.

675. Which sampling is a non-probability technique that selects units based on their relevance to the research objectives

A. Convenience sampling
B. Systematic sampling
C. Cluster sampling
D. Purposive sampling

Explanation: - Purposive or judgmental sampling, researcher believe that some subjects are more fit for his/her Research and **on the basis of his/her personal judgement,** sample is selected purposefully. We also card selective or subjective sampling.

676. In which sampling, the researcher creates a sample involving individual that represents a population and its version of stratified sampling.

A. Convenience sampling
B. Systematic sampling
C. Quota sampling
D. Purposive sampling

Explanation: - Sample is selected on the basis **of fixed Quetta** e.g. Quota for army personal, quota for teachers, quota for laborers etc. sample can be selected on the basis of **race, sect, gender, age by fixing** quota (50% sample of 30% years of age)

677. Which sampling technique is a recruitment technique in which researcher participant are asking to assist researcher to identifying other potential subjects?

A. Convenience sampling
B. Systematic sampling
C. Snowball sampling
D. Purposive sampling

Explanation: - Snowball sampling is also called **network Sampling** and chain network. It is usually when there is very small **population size.** When are researcher approaches any sample subject, it further refers another subject who meets **the criteria of research** e.g. a **drug user can help researcher to locate other drug users.**

678. In which sampling, the population is divided into a number of groups in 1st stage and then 2nd stage sample is drawn from within these groups. m

A. Convenience sampling
B. Systematic sampling
C. Double/multistage sampling
D. Purposive sampling

679. In a survey people are selected from class friends or neighbors for the purpose of knowing their preference for a certain brand of soft drink, is an example of

E. Convenience sampling
F. Judgement sampling
G. Cluster sampling
H. Stratified sampling

680. Stratified sample is used when the population is

A. Homogenous
B. Heterogeneous
C. Very large
D. Too small

681. Which of the following would generally require the largest sample size?

A. Cluster sampling
B. Simple random sampling
C. Systematic sampling
D. Proportional stratified sampling

682. The fishbowl draw is a method of drawing a/an

A. Independent sample
B. Structured sample
C. Non random sample
D. Random sample

683. What is the major attribute of Correlation Analysis?

A. Association among variables
B. Difference among variables
C. Regression among variables
D. Variations among variables

Explanation: Mainly the correlational analysis focus on finding the association between one or more quantitative independent variables and one or more quantitative dependent variables.

684. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?

A. Research hypothesis
B. Synopsis of Research
C. Research paradigm
D. Research design

Explanation: A conceptual framework can be understood as a Research design that you require before research.

685. How is random sampling helpful?

A. Reasonably accurate
B. An economical method of data collection
C. Free from personal biases
D. All of the above

Explanation: In random sampling, for each element of the set, there exist a possibility to get selected.

686. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required?

A. Developing a research design
B. Formulating a research question
C. Deciding about the data analysis procedure
D. Formulating a research hypothesis

Explanation: Before starting with research, it is necessary to have a research question or a topic because once the problem is identified, then we can decide the research design.

687. Which one among the following statements is false in the context of participatory research?

A. It recognizes knowledge as power
B. It is a collective process of inquiry
C. It emphasizes people as experts
D. Its sole purpose is the production of knowledge

Explanation: Participatory action research is a kind of research that stresses participation and action.

688. Which one among the following statement is true in the context of the testing of hypotheses?

A. It is only the alternative hypotheses that can be tested.
B. It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested.
C. Both the alternative and the null hypotheses can be tested.
D. Both the alternative and the null hypotheses cannot be tested.

Explanation: Hypotheses testing evaluates its plausibility by using sample data.

689. Which of the following does not correspond to characteristics of research?

A. Research is not passive
B. Research is systematic
C. Research is not a problem-oriented
D. Research is not a process

Explanation: Research is an inspired and systematic work that is undertaken by the researchers to intensify expertise.

690. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?

A. To learn new things
B. To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge
C. To systematically examine and critically analyze the investigations/sources with the objective
D. All of the above

Explanation: Research is an inspired and systematic work that is undertaken by the researchers to intensify expertise.

691. How to judge the depth of any research?

A. By research title
B. By research duration
C. By research objectives
D. By total expenditure on research

Explanation: Research objectives concisely demonstrate what we are trying to achieve through the research.

692. Which of the following is not the method of Research?

A. Survey
B. Historical
C. Observation
D. Philosophical

Explanation: Mainly the research method comprises strategies, processes or techniques that are being utilized to collect the data or evidence so as to reveal new information or create a better understanding of a topic.

693. A research problem is feasible only when

A. It has utility and relevance
B. It is new and adds something to knowledge
C. It is researchable
D. All of the above

Explanation: A research problem can be defined as a statement about the area of interest, a condition that is required to be improved, a difficulty that has to be eradicated, or any disquieting question existing in scholarly literature, in theory, or in practice that points to be solved.

694. What are the core elements of a dissertation?

A. Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations
B. Executive Summary; Literature Review; Data Gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography

C. Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis; References
D. Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussions and Conclusions

Explanation: The core elements of the dissertation are as follows: Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussions and Conclusions

695. The process not needed in experimental research is

A. Controlling
B. Observation
C. Reference collection
D. Manipulation and replication

696. How can we enhance the research objective?

A. By making it more valid
B. By making it more reliable
C. By making it more impartial
D. All of the above

Explanation: The research objectives must be concisely described before starting the research as it illustrates what we are going to achieve as an end result after the accomplishment.

697. What is the use of Factorial Analysis?

A. For setting the hypotheses
B. To understand the difference between two variables
C. To understand the relationship between two variables
D. To understand the difference between various variables

Explanation: Factor analysis can be understood as a statistical method that defines the variability between two variables in terms of factors, which are nothing but unobserved variables.

698. If the researcher rejects a null hypothesis but actually true in called

A) Alternative hypothesis
B) Null hypothesis
C) Type I error
D) Type II error

Explanation: If the researcher rejects a null hypothesis but actually true in called **Type I error**. If the researcher fails to reject or accepted a null hypothesis but actually false is called **Types II error.**

NOTE: - Type I error is also called **False positive** and Type II error I also called **False negative**

699. Where you correctly reject the null hypothesis, but its rejected for the wrong reason I called

A) Alternative hypothesis
B) Type III error
C) Type I error
D) Type II error

700. Bibliography given in a research report:

A. shows vast knowledge of the researcher
B. **helps those interested in further research**
C. has no relevance to research
D. all the above

701. The study in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as:

A. Survey Research
B. Summative Research
C. Historical Research
D. 'Ex-post Facto' Research

702. Fundamental research reflects the ability to:

A. Synthesize new ideals
B. Expound new principles
C. Evaluate the existing material concerning research
D. Study the existing literature regarding various topics

703. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called

A. Philosophical research
B. Historical research
C. Mythological research
D. Content analysis

704. A null hypothesis is

A. when there is no difference between the variables
B. the same as research hypothesis
C. subjective in nature
D. when there is difference between the variables

705. Which of the following is a method of quantitative research?

A. Conceptual approach
B. Empirical approach
C. Structured approach
D. Unstructured approach

706. Phenomenology is

A. From of qualitative research
B. Based on individual experiences
C. Involves simulation
D. Approach to review
E. Both A and B

707. ICT helps research in which among the following?

A. Identify research areas and identify appropriate information sources through searching various online portal
B. Literature survey & critically analyses known information for further reading
C. Collect data
D. All of these

708. Research is not considered ethical if it

A. Tries to intentionally prove a particular point
B. Does not ensure privacy and anonymity of the respondent
C. Does not investigate data scientifically
D. Is not a very high standard
E. A, B And D

709. Positivist paradigm of research is

A. Related with qualitative research strategies
B. Large scale statistics-based study
C. Identifies with methods pf natural sciences
D. All of the above

710. Which of the following can be categorized as secondary data sources?

A. Data from internet
B. Census data
C. Archival sources
D. All of the Above

711. The value that divides the data into two equal parts is?

A. Mean
B. **Median**
C. Mode
D. None

Explanations: The median is the **middle point** in a dataset—half of the data points are smaller than the median and half of the data points are larger. To find the median: Arrange the data points from smallest to largest. If the number of data points is odd, the median is the middle data point in the list.

712. Which variables that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment to test the effect on the dependent variable

A) Depended variable
B) Independent variable
C) Intervening variable
D) Moderating variables

Explanations: - variables **manipulated or controlled** by the researcher is called independent variables. Variable that **sort out the cause** of the research and independent variable is **stimulus**.

NOTE: - Predictor is the other name of independent variable

713. Which variable is the tested and measured in scientific experiment

A) Depended variable
B) Independent variable
C) Intervening variable
D) Moderating variables

Explanations: - Dependent variables that **sort out the effect of research**. Variables occur as a result of independent variables is called **dependent variable**. Dependent variables is a **response**

NOTE: - Outcome is the other name of Dependent variable

714. Which variable link between independent and dependent variable

A) Depended variable
B) Independent variable
C) Intervening variable
D) Moderating variables

NOTE: - Intervening variables we **can't directly observe and measured**

715. Which variable that can increase or decrease the relationship between variables is called

A) Depended variable
B) Independent variable
C) Moderating variables
D) Intervening variable

Explanations: - Modify the originally expected relationship between independent and dependent variables. And also increase or decrease the relationship.

716. All the variable other than independent variable may effect dependent variable are called

A) Depended variable
B) Independent variable
C) Extraneous variables
D) Intervening variable

Explanations: - Extraneous variable also called confounding variables.

- These are not independent variables but the **effected the result of experiment**
- It's a dangerous variable and **also hidden variables**
- Its **uncontrolled variable not manipulated by** researcher

717. The test measure what we intend to measure. This quality of the test is called? (PPSC,NTS, FPSC)

A. Reliability
B. Validity
C. Objectivity
D. Usability

Explanations: Validity refers to how well a test actually measures what it was created to measure. Validity looks at **accuracy.** Validity in research, statistics, psychology, and testing evaluates how well test scores reflect what they're **supposed to measure.**

718. A test is valid by the definition is inferred in which type of validity

A) Content validity
B) Face validity
C) Construct validity
D) Predictive validity

Explanations: - Face validity consider how suitable the content of the test seems to be on the surface. It is similar to the **content validity**. Face validity is a subjective measure

NOTE: - Face validity is considered the **weakest form** of validity.

719. The validity that is based upon careful examination of course text books, syllabus, objectives, subject matter is known as

A) Content validity
B) Face validity
C) Construct validity
D) Predictive validity

Explanations: - Content validity assess whether a test is representative of **all aspect of the content** and content will be the covered all aspect of **a test for that purpose**

NOTE: - It is checked that if the content of the test is appropriate according to the **objective of the study (PPSC 2016)**

720. Which validity is checked what should exist in test theoretically

A) Content validity
B) Face validity
C) Construct validity
D) Predictive validity

Explanations: - Construct validity it is used for determine **how when a test is measure what is used to measure** its also check the quality of the **research tools**. **Concept validity** is also concerned with construct validity.

721. Which validity score on the measures are related to other measures of the same construct or similar concept is called

A) Content validity
B) Divergent validity
C) Convergent validity
D) Predictive validity

Explanations: - there are two types of Construct Validity. **Convergent validity** refers to how closely a test is related to other tests that measure **the same (or similar) constructs**. Here, a construct is a behavior, attitude, or concept, particularly one that is not directly observable.

Divergent validity/Discriminant validity shows you whether two tests that **should not be highly related** to each other are, indeed, unrelated.

722. Which validity in that test produce similar or same result with previously validated test

A) Content validity
B) Face validity
C) Concurrent validity
D) Predictive validity

Explanations: - concurrent validity it's a type of **criterion validity** in which concurrent validity that is happening as the same time when the two-test result will be produced the same results.

723. In which validity test predicts future performance is called (PPSC 2020)

A) Content validity
B) Face validity
C) Concurrent validity
D) Predictive validity

Explanations: - Predictive validity is also type of criterion validity will happen in the future and predicts the **future judgement**.

724. The test result is consistence all over the time is called

A. **Reliability**
B. Validity
C. Objectivity
D. Usability

Explanation: - Reliability in research refers to the **consistency and stability of measurements** or findings. Reliability tells you how consistently a method measures something. When you apply the same method to the same sample under the same conditions **the result is same**

we can say in simple word, research Reliability is the degree to which research **method produce stable and consistent result.**

725. When similar test is applied again and again and it shows the same result each time it's called

A) Test-retest reliability
B) Inter related reliability
C) Parallel form reliability
D) Split half reliability

Explanation: - Test-retest reliability is the same test conducted again after some interval time. One test **takes after some days** same test will be taken then **results will be same** is called test-retest Reliability.

It has following **two types**

Inter- Rater reliability similar test is given **to different people at the same time**. **Intra-Rater reliability** similar test is given to **same people** at the different time.

726. Two different test of same nature are developed and applied to the subject under some conditions and correlations of their a reliability is evaluated

A) Test-retest reliability
B) Inter related reliability
C) Parallel form reliability
D) Split half reliability

Explanation: - Parallel form reliability is also called Equivalent form reliability, to similar form of same test taken by the **same individual.**

728. A test is distributed into two halves and the result of both are half are correlated and compared is called

A) Test-retest reliability
B) Inter related reliability
C) Parallel form reliability
D) Split half reliability

Explanation: - One popular way to **measure internal consistency is to use split-half reliability**, which is a technique that involves the following steps:

1. Split a test into two halves. For example, one half may be composed of even-numbered questions while the other half is composed of odd-numbered questions.
2. Administer each half to the same individual.
3. Repeat for a large group of individuals.
4. Find the correlation between the scores for both halves**.**

NOTE: - Kudar Richardson method and Cronbach Alpha measurement **the split half reliability** (Split half reliability measure the internal consistency)

729. With respect to research, which of the following variables is correct?

A. Intervening variable: is presumed to be the cause of another variable
B. Independent variable: they establish a link between intervening and dependent variable
C. Dependent variable: these are influenced by one or more independent variable
D. Extraneous variable: these are variables which could not affect the results of the experiment

730. What is the purpose of the cross-sectional study?

A. To compare the status of different variables for a short period of time
B. To explore the status of one variable at different point of time
C. To study the development of different groups/variables at one point in time
D. To study the development of different groups/variables for a long period of time.

Explanations: Cross-sectional study (Horizontal Method) and longitudinal study (Vertical method), are types Developmental study in quantitate research.

In a **cross-sectional study** you collect data from a population at a specific point in time; in a **longitudinal study** you repeatedly collect data from the same sample over an extended period of time. The **comparison its here.**

Cross-sectional study	Longitudinal study
One specific point of time	Over the period of time (Long period)
Participants are needed only ones for the study purpose	**Participants are engaged throughout the study**
Data is collected from different samples	**Data is collected from same samples**
Information about the current status what is happening at present	Information about the what is happening in a certain period of time
Study take short time	Study take long time

731. What does the longitudinal research approach actually deal with?

A. Long-term research
B. Short-term research
C. Horizontal research
D. None of the above

Explanation: In general, the longitudinal approach is long-term research in which the researchers keep on examining similar individuals to detect if any change has occurred over a while.

732. Which among the following is the function of hypnosis?

A. It brings clarity
B. It enhances objectivity
C. It facilitates formulation of theory
D. All of the above

733. A tentative proposition with unknown validity that specifies a relationship between two or more variables is called

A. Problem
B. Proposal
C. Design
D. Hypothesis

Explanation: - A hypothesis is **a tentative statement about the relationship between two or more variables**. It is a specific, **testable prediction** about what you expect to happen in a study. It is a preliminary answer to your question that helps guide the research process.

- It's a assumption or proposition
- It's a tentative assumption
- It's a reasonable guess
- It's a provisional (Temporary) Guess
- It must be generalizable

734. Hypothesis which states no relationship between two variables is called

A) Research Hypothesis
B) Directional hypothesis
C) Non- direction Hypothesis
D) Null hypothesis

Explanation: - There are main types of Hypotheses

1. Null Hypothesis

- Hypothesis which **states no relationship** between two variables or no effect or change is called Null hypothesis.
- Its also called **statistical hypothesis or Working hypothesis**
- Null hypothesis is denoted (H0)
- When null hypothesis is true then alternative hypothesis will be rejected (Imp point)

2. Alternative Hypothesis

- There is a **significances difference** between variables
- Its also called **research hypothesis**
- When Null hypothesis is rejected then alternative hypothesis **will be accepted.**
- Alternative hypothesis (**Ha or H1)**

There are two types of Alternative Hypothesis

A one-tailed hypothesis involves making a "greater than" or "less than" statement. For example, suppose we assume the mean height of a male in the U.S. is greater than or equal to 70 inches.

A two-tailed hypothesis involves making an "equal to" or "not equal to" statement. For example, suppose we assume the mean height of a male in the U.S. is equal to 70 inches.

735. A hypothesis that indicates the nature of relationship or difference is called

A) Research Hypothesis
B) Directional hypothesis
C) Non- direction Hypothesis
D) Null hypothesis

NOTE: -

Directional Hypothesis

Directional hypothesis is those where a relationship between variables is **indicated/identified/known as (positive or negative) or (greater or less)**

Example: - Girls perform better than boys (**better than show** the direction predicated)

Non-directional Hypothesis

Non-directional hypothesis shows the difference for relationships between variables **but does not indicate or identified direction**

Example: - There will be a difference in the performance of girls and boys (**Not defining what kind of difference)**

736. Kuder Richardson method is used to estimate? (PPSC 2022)

A. **Reliability**
B. Validity
C. Objectivity
D. Usability

Explanations: The Kuder–Richardson formulas, first **published in 1937**, are a measure of **internal consistency** reliability for measures with dichotomous choices Reliability tells you how **consistently** a method measures something.

737. The appearance of normal curve resembles with? (PPSC 2022)

A. U shape
B. **Bell shape**
C. V shape
D. None

738. The process of selecting units from a population to estimate characteristics of the population is called_____?

A. Analyzing
B. Inference
C. Research
D. **Sampling**

Explanations: There are three terms. Sample , Population and Sampling

A **sample** is a subset of the population that is carefully selected to represent its characteristics. In other words A sample is the specific group that you will collect data from. The size of the sample is always less than the total size of the population.

Population refers to the entire group or set of individuals, objects, or events that possess specific characteristics and are of interest to the researcher. In other word A population is the entire group that you want to draw conclusions about.

Sampling is the process of selecting a subset of data from a larger population or dataset for analysis or inference.

Techniques used to select sample from population is called **Sampling technique.**

Instruments used to collect the data from research sample is **called Tools of research**

739. The term "inductive method" of teaching refers to

A. From General to specific
B. From specific to General
C. From macro to Micro
D. From easy to difficult

Explanations: Inductive reasoning is a method of drawing conclusions by going from the specific to the general. It's usually contrasted with **deductive reasoning**, where you go from general information to specific conclusions. Inductive reasoning is also called inductive logic or bottom-up reasoning.

Inductive Reasoning	**Deductive Reasoning**
Specific to general	General to specific
Known to unknown	Unknown to known
Concrete to abstract	Abstract to concrete
Also called Bottom-up approach	Also called Top-down approach
Developing a theory	Testing a theory
Simple to complex	Complex to simple
Its promote divergent thinking	**Its promote convergent thinking**

740. Research is directed toward the solution of a (fpsc q)

A. Hypothesis
B. Experiment
C. **Problem**
D. Assumption

Explanations: The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach **new conclusions.** Research is the careful consideration of study regarding a particular concern or **research problem using scientific methods**.

741. The process of transforming qualitative research data from written interviews or field notes into type text.? (PPSC 2016)

A. Segmenting
B. **Coding**
C. Transection
D. Note taking

Explanations: This is the system of classifying and arranging qualitative data. Coding in qualitative research involves separating a phrase or word and tagging it with a code. The code describes a data group and separates the information into defined categories or themes. Using this system, researchers can find and sort related content.

742. The research approach that simultaneously investigating and solve a problem?

A. **Action research**
B. Evaluation research
B. Orientation research
D. Basic research

Explanations: Action research is a process for improving educational practice. Its methods involve action, evaluation, and reflection. It is a process to gather evidence to implement change in practices. action research is a classroom Research and solve immediate problems.

NOTE : - Action research is a sub type of **Applied research** (FPSC 2016)

743. Action-research can be understood as _____

A. Longitudinal research
B. Applied research
C. A kind of research being carried out to solve a specific problem
D. All of the above

Explanation: Action research emphasis the teacher to do **research for self-improvement** and action research **has no scope of generalization in other setting.**

Note: - Research concerned with **classroom problems is called** Action research (ppsc 2020)

744. The Systematic analysis of observations obtained from records documents and field notes it

A. discourse analysis
B. content analysis
C. Framework analysis
D. none of these

Explanations: Content analysis is a research method used to identify patterns in recorded communication. To conduct content analysis, you systematically collect data from a set of texts, which can be written, oral, or visual: Content analysis can be both quantitative (focused on counting and measuring) and qualitative (focused on interpreting and understanding).

745. Variables that have only two categories i.e. yes or no (FPSC 2016)

A. Depended variable
B. Dichotomous variable
C. Extraneous variable
D. Independent variable

Explanations: A dichotomous variable is a type of variable that only takes on two possible values.

746. In which measurement scale provide qualitative classification of the object for example boy or girl man or woman Pakistan or India etc.

A. Nominal scale
B. Interval scale
C. Ordinal scale
D. Ratio scale

Explanations: - Nominal scale is used when the researcher classified the participant as good, bad, average, or poor.

- Nominal scale has **no numerical properties**.
- Nominal scale is a **naming scale**.
- it's also **non** parametric test

747. Which scale provides quantitative classification of object in order(sequence) from low is to highest, i.e. the ranking of student in a class and academic achievement?

A. Nominal scale
B. Interval scale
C. Ordinal scale
D. Ratio scale

Explanations: - Scale that **rank the person** or object in term of degree is called ordinal scale. I.e. 1^{ST}, 2^{ND}, and 3^{RD} POSITION IN A CLASS

- Ordinal scale is also called **ranking scale**
- The distance between them (sub categories) may be equal or not
- In this scale is **no fixed interval**
- Name with specific order
- **Average, above ravage and below average** is all example of Ordinal scale

748. Scale that have all characteristics of nominal scale and ordinal sacle but also have equal interval are called

A. Nominal scale
B. Interval scale
C. Ordinal scale
D. Ratio scale

Explanations: - Interval scale provides quantitative classification of objects in an order with equal intervals.

- Interval scale depends on fixed interval (**Same distance between categories)**
- **No meaningful zero point** (Not true zero) or **Arbitrary zero point**. used in the scale
- **0 °C degree temperature** (the have some temperature) and 0 size dress (0 size Dress something else) is an **example of interval scale.**
- **Interval scale used continuous data**

749. Teacher calculates students every score in the test what scale would be used

A. Nominal scale
B. Interval scale
C. Ordinal scale
D. Ratio scale

Explanations:- In the ratio scale, **True zero point or meaningful zero point** (Fixed zero)

- In this scale, use of continuous data
- This scale is **quantitative in nature or parametric test**
- The scale **use addition, subtraction, multiplication and divisions** all statistical technique
- **Age, marks weight, height and distance** are all; example of Ratio scale.

NOTE: - In the measurement scale the, **weakest form of measurement scale is nominal** scale and the **highest/strong is a ratio scale**

750. Measurement of height, weight, time, distance and speed are example of (PPSC 2020)

E. Nominal scale
F. Interval scale
G. Ordinal scale
H. Ratio scale

Explanations: A ratio scale is a quantitative scale where there is a true zero and equal intervals between neighboring points. Unlike on an interval scale, a zero on a ratio scale means there is a total absence of the variable you are measuring. Length, area, and population are examples of ratio scales.

751. Which one of the following statements is true? (FPSC 2018)

A. Sociologists use both quantitative and qualitative methods
B. Sociologists no longer use quantitative methods
C. Sociologists always prefer to use qualitative methods
D. Sociologists cannot use a mixed methods approach

752. The concepts in a hypothesis are stated as_____? (Imp Q)

A. Variables
B. Populations
C. Ideas
D. Indices

Explanations: In Research, Variables refer to characteristics or attributes that can be measured, manipulated, or controlled. They are the factors that researchers observe or manipulate to understand the relationship between them and the outcomes of interest.

753. A detailed plan or method for obtaining data scientifically called (FPSC)

A. Sample
B. Experiment
C. Research design
D. Scientific method

Explanations: A research design is a strategy for answering your research question using empirical data. Creating a research design means making decisions about: A well-planned research design helps ensure that your methods match your research objectives and that you use the right kind of analysis for your data.

754. Formulating the hypothesis is the _____step in the scientific method?

A. first
B. Second
C. Third
D. Fourth

Explanations: - There are 5 main steps of scientific method

Step 1: Make observations

Step 2: Formulate a hypothesis

Step 3: Design and perform experiments

Step 4: Accept or modify the hypothesis

Step 5: Development into law and/or theory

755. What is the purpose of a literature review in educational research?

A. To summarize research findings

B. To identify research gaps and justify the need for the study

C. To collect primary data from participants

D. To compare different statistical analysis methods

Explanations: - A literature or narrative review is a comprehensive review and analysis of the published literature on a specific topic or research question. The literature that is reviewed contains: books, articles, academic articles, conference proceedings, association papers, and dissertations

756. Which of these terms is the odd one out _____? (SPSC)

A. Causation
B. Correlation
C. Association
D. Connection

Explanations: Causation means that changes in one variable brings about changes in the other; there is a cause-and-effect relationship between variables. The two variables are correlated with each other and there is also a causal link between them.

757. A survey should avoid asking_____?

A. Fixed-choice questions
B. Short questions
C. Leading questions
D. Funneled questions

758. Which of the following is not a research purpose? (2021)

A. Triangulation
B. Explanation
C. Description
D. Exploration

Explanations: Triangulation in research means using multiple datasets, methods, theories, and/or investigators to address a research question. It's a research strategy that can help you enhance the validity and credibility of your findings and mitigate the presence of any research biases in your work.

759. William F Whyte's study of a low-income Italian neighborhood in Boston was a classic example of_____?

A. Participant observation research
B. A survey
C. Content analysis
D. An experiment

Explanations: Participant observation is a research method where the researcher immerses themself in a particular social setting or group, observing the behaviors, interactions, and practices of the participants.

760. Karl Pearson said "The unity of all science consists alone in its methods not in its material It relates to the importance of_____? (NT SPCS)

A. Scientific research
B. Scientific method
C. Science unity
D. None of these

761. Science aims to be both_____?

A. Philosophical and progressive
B. Complex and against commonsense
C. Experimental and statistical
D. Valid and reliable

Explanations: Reliability and validity are concepts used to evaluate the quality of research. They indicate how well a method, technique, or test measure something. Reliability is about the consistency of a measure, and validity is about the accuracy of a measure.

762. Which of these is not an example of a qualitative research method?

A. Survey research
B. Ethnography
C. Focus groups
D. Biographical research

Explanations: Survey Research is a **quantitative research.** Method. Survey research is defined as "the collection of information from a sample of individuals through their responses to questions". This type of research allows for a variety of methods to recruit participants, collect data, and utilize various methods of instrumentation.

763. In order for field research to be successful the researcher must be_____? (PPSC 2016)

A. Tactful
B. Creative
C. Unobtrusive
D. Fluent in several languages

Explanations: Creative research is creative production that produces new knowledge through an interrogation/disruption of form vs. creative production that refines existing knowledge through an adaptation of convention.

764. Progressivism believe that children learn in an/a……?

E. Community
F. Competition
G. Isolation
H. None of these

Explanations: Progressive education is based on the belief that students learn best in real-life activities with other people in the society.

765. A research conducted for testing and applying the theories is called: (Imp Q)

A. Descriptive
B. Pedagogy
C. Applied Research
D. None of these

Explanations: Applied research is a type of scientific inquiry that focuses on developing practical solutions to real-world problems. It involves the use of existing knowledge, theories, and techniques to address specific problems or challenges in a particular field or industry.

766. We calculate average marks of a student in the way as we calculate_____?

A. arithmetic mean

B. geometric mean

C. standard deviation

D. variance

767. A---------- is any number calculated from a population (population average, mean, median etc.) (PPSC 2016)

A) Sample
B) Variable
C) Statistics
D) Parameter

Explanation: - A parameter is a number calculated form population is called **parameter** and a number calculated from **sample is called statistics.**

768. Is a body of mathematical techniques for gathering, organizing, analyzing and interpreting data is called?

A) Sample
B) Variable
C) Statistics
D) Parameter

Explanation: - Statistics is a body of mathematical techniques for gathering, organizing, analyzing and interpreting data. There are two types of statistics one is **Descriptive statistics and Inferential statistics.**

769. Which term is related to data analysis which describe and shows the data in a meaningful way and not help to concluded the data finally

A) Sample
B) Variable
C) Descriptive Statistics
D) Inferential statistics

Explanation: - Descriptive statistics provides raw data and not helps to finally concluded. Its only help to interpret the data. In descriptive statistics data is taken from all population and generalize it. Its uses in **central tendency** (mean, median, mode)

770. Which term provides final data and helps to concluded the data is called

A) Sample
B) Variable
C) Descriptive Statistics
D) Inferential statistics

Explanation: - In inferential statistics, data is taken from sample for data analysis and **generalize on its population is** called inferential. It provides final and concluded data. **It** is uses measure in **ANOVA, ANCOVA, MANOVA, and MANCOVA.**

771. In which test, make assumption about population and used in T test, Z-test and F test

A) Non-parametric
B) Parametric
C) ANOVA
D) Spearman rho

772. Which test, we do not make any assumption and use the Wilcoxon test, Kruskal Wallis test, and Mann Whitney test

A) Non-parametric
B) Parametric
C) ANOVA
D) Spearman rho

Comparison between Parametric and Non-parametric Test

Parametric test	**Non-parametric test**
Used interval and ratio scale	Nominal and ordinal scale
Its quantitative data	**It's a qualitative data**
Can be used large sample	Small sample used
More power full test	Less powerful
Make assumption about population	**Dose not make any assumption**
T-test, Z-test, F test used	Wilcoxon Test, Kruskal and Mann Whitney test used

773. which test, we used when parameter of population is normal and population variance are unknown

A) F-test
B) Z-test
C) T-test
D) Coefficient test

Explanation: - a statistics test used to compare means of two sample is called **T-test**

- T test is small sample test
- It was developed by **William Gusset in 1908.**
- Its also called student T test (Pen name)
- We use T test **when n< 30**
- Correlation of coefficient in population is Zero.

774. Which test used if population coefficient is not zero and used large sample

A) F-test
B) Z-test
C) T-test
D) Coefficient test

Explanation: -

- Z test was **developed by Fisher**
- Z test used when size is **large n>30.**
- Z test is used to determine whether two population mean are different than **population variance is known.**

775. Which test never be negative because upper value is greater than lower value

A) F-test
B) Z-test
C) T-test
D) Coefficient test

Explanation: -

- F test also **given by Fisher.**
- F test used when two independent **estimation of population variance**
- F test used when **two sample have same variance** the sample must be independent

776. Which test is non-parametric test but it can be used for test goodness of fit.

A) F-test
B) Z-test
C) T-test

D) Chi square test

Explanation: - these are a family of significant tests that give us ways to test hypothesis **about distribution of categorical data**

- Chi square test is introduced by **Karl Pearson**
- In Chi square test the sample size is **large n>50**
- The frequency of **cell is linear.**
- Chi square test is non-parametric test but it can be used for **test goodness of fit.**

777. Which test conducted before the intervention is given research.

A) Pilot testing
B) Pre-test
C) Post-test
D) T- test

Explanation: - Pre-test **conducted before** the intervention is given research. **Post-test conducted after** the intervention is given research.

778. The difference between pretest and posttest sores is called

A) Range
B) S.D
C) Dispersion
D) Gian scores

779. A small scale research study that is conducted prior to the large and final study

A) Percentile
B) Pilot study
C) Post test
D) Pre test

Explanation: - A pilot study, also known as **a feasibility study**, is a **small-scale preliminary** study conducted before the main research to check the feasibility or improve the research design. Pilot study provides feedback about **weakness of research design ad instrument**

780. A document proposing research detailed of research project and pre-requisite of research is called

A) Research design
B) Research proposal
C) Research topic
D) Bibliography

Explanation: - Research proposal is also called **Research Synopsis.** Proposed/suggested **detail of research project is called Research proposal.**

781. Research intends to achieves the

A) Research topic
B) Objectives of the study
C) Hypothesis
D) Sampling

Important term:-

- Herat of research is called **Research methodology**
- Nutshell, brief account of research is **summary of research**
- Conclusion of research are made on the basis of **findings of research**
- Suggestions made on the basis of **research recommendation**
- Source of research literature which are part of research Bibliography
- Extra martial that support research is given in **Appendices**

782. How many parts of Research report

A) 2
B) 3
C) 4
D) 5

Explanation: - there are **3 parts** of Research report, **Preliminary pages, main body and last part supplementary or Appendices**

783. The distribution describes a frequency distribution of data points that resemble a bell shape is called

A) Normal curve
B) Normal distribution
C) Significant curve
D) P-value

784. A list of the entire population eligible to be included within the specific parameter of research study.

A) Sampling error
B) Sampling technique
C) Sampling frame
D) None

785. The conceptual underpinning of a research study which may be based on the theory or a specific conceptual model is called

A) Brainstorming
B) Mind mapping
C) Flow chart
D) Theoretical framework

786. Research report for academic purpose to fulfill the degree requirements is called

A) Book
B) Dissertation
C) Research
D) Article

Explanation: - In some ways, a **dissertation and a thesis are the same**. For example, both require original writing, critical skills, analytical thinking, plenty of research, and lots of academic effort.

787. The practices of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own is called

A) Coping
B) Paraphrasing
C) Plagiarism
D) Piracy

Explanation: - In academic writing, it is considered **plagiarism to** draw any idea or any language from someone else **without adequately crediting that source in your paper.**

788---------- is a statistical technique that relates a dependent variable to one or more independent variables OR relationship among variables

A) Parameter
B) Statistics
C) Regression analysis
D) None

789. Which statement that is proved to be true is called

A) Assumption
B) Hypothesis
C) Testing
D) Objectivity

NOTE: - Provisional guess **not proved to be true is called Hypothesis**

790. To explain, predict and/or control phenomena are the goals of

A) Perdition
B) Scientific method
C) Inductive method
D) Deductive method

791. Which narrates that knowledge comes from experience

A) Rationalism
B) Empiricism
C) Logic
D) Reasoning

792. Research report is usually written in the standardized format

A) APA style
B) MS Word style
C) Book style
D) Article style

Explanation: - APA stand for **American Psychological Association**

NOTE: - The software name originally stood for **Statistical Package for the Social Sciences** (SPSS)

793. Which projectors require brighter bulbs and larger lenses than overhead projectors

A) Slide projector
B) Opaque projector
C) Overhead projector
D) Micro projector

Explanation: - Opaque **projectors or Episcope projector** are a type of projector that uses a bright light source and a system of mirrors and lenses to project images from opaque objects onto a screen.

794. Advice that shows information or picture on a wall of screen by shining a light through a sheet with the information or picture on it

A) Slide projector
B) Opaque projector
C) Overhead projector
D) Micro projector

Explanation: - An overhead projector is a tool for displaying and enlarging content or images on a screen or wall.

795. Which projector is a device used to project light through transparent slides to show the image on the slide on a screen.

A) Slide projector
B) Opaque projector
C) Overhead projector
D) Micro projector

Teaching Method MCQS

796. The Socratic method is known as (FPSC, PPSC 2023)

A. Lecture Method
B. Demonstration method
C. Inquiry method
D. Question-Answer method

Explanation: - The Socratic method, also known as dialectic or question answer method, is a technique of philosophical investigation that emphasizes the use of conversation and inquiry to explore difficult ideas and concepts through question answering

798. The goal of a prospective teachers (PPSC 2022)

A) To involved peoples in activities

B. To import knowledge

C. Desirable change in behavior

D. to give information

Explanation: - As teachers learn more about the problem context, they can change their **own behavior** in ways that will influence positive change in their **students behavior**. After determining what triggers a problem behavior, a teacher can teach the student a better way of responding. The teacher can then encourage the appropriate behavior by providing positive feedback.

799. The role of teacher in inquiry-based learning is of_____?

A. Instructor
B. **Facilitator**
C. Delegator
D. Formal authority

Explanations: In the inquiry-based learning, teachers act as the **bridges/ facilitator** to connect their own students with the learning contents to achieve the learning goals. Teachers' conceptions of the inquiry are associated with their teaching practices which will develop their students' competencies/abilities.

800. In cooperative learning method, the role of teacher is of_____? (Educators 2017)

A. Facilitator
B. Delegator
C. **Facilitator and delegator**
D. Delegator and formal authority

Explanation: - Cooperative learning is a teaching method where students work together in small groups to help each other learn and complete tasks. Each group member is responsible not only for their own learning but also for helping their teammates learn. This method often involves dividing tasks, sharing ideas, and working towards common goals. In cooperative learning, the teacher's role is to **Facilitator and delegator** rather than to provide direct instruction.

801. Dialectic method of inquiry was contributed by_____? (V.V.imp Q)

A. Socrates
B. Plato
C. . Aristotle
D. John Dewey

Explanations: Socrates and his followers expanded the purpose of philosophy from trying to understand the outside world to trying to tease apart one's inner values. His passion for definitions and hair-splitting questions inspired the development of formal logic and systematic ethics from the time of Aristotle through the Renaissance and into the modern era.

802. The teaching approach in which students share knowledge with other students through a variety of structures, is known as: (PPSC 2017)

A. Cooperative Classroom Model
B. Cooperative behavior Model
C. **Cooperative Learning Model**
D. None of these

Explanations: Cooperative learning is an instructional strategy that enables small groups of students to work together on a common assignment.

803. While teaching in the classroom any kind of work that involves to or more students is a form of (PSC 2020 educator 2024)

A. Collaborative work

B. Collaborative effort

C. Collaborative project

D. Collaborative learning

804. Discovery teaching is actually a_____? (SST 2020)

A. Positivist approach
B. Dialectical approach
C. **Constructivist approach**
D. Destructive approach

Explanations: Constructivism is a learning theory that emphasizes the active role of learners in building their own understanding. Rather than passively receiving information, learners reflect on their experiences, create mental representations, and **incorporate new knowledge** into their schemas. This promotes deeper learning and understanding.

805. The technique in which students act out rolls from stories or Historical events is termed as

A. Drama

B. Play

C. Simulation

D. All of these

Explanations: The technique in which the students act out roles form stories or historical events, is termed as Drama, Simulation and Play.

806. Students are passive in (SPSC 2024)

A. Project methods
B. Lecture method
C. Discovery method
D. Discussion method

Explanations: In the lecture method, the teacher presents the learning concepts to the students. Teachers learn different concepts beforehand and explain the concepts in a classroom. The teacher will be actively involved in the lecture method and the students will be passively listening to the lectures**.**

807. In decision making, the term heuristic means:(PPSC 2022)

A. Brain storming
B. Calculations
C. Thoroughness
D. Mental shortcuts

Explanations: A heuristic in psychology is a mental shortcut or rule of thumb that simplifies decision-making and problem-solving. Heuristics often speed up the process of finding a satisfactory solution, but they can also lead to cognitive biases.

808. What is the primary goal of pedagogy? (SPCS 2027)

A. To teach students facts
B. To facilitate learning
C. To discipline students
D. To assess students' performance

Explanations: In educational institutions at all levels, the primary goals and objectives of pedagogy is to promote student learning and enrich the overall system of education. Pedagogy focuses on facilitate learning processes rather than just imparting facts.

809. Which of the following is not a key element of effective teaching? (NTS 2017)

A. Classroom management
B. Assessment
C. Lecture duration
D. Planning and preparation

Explanations: while lecture duration can be important, it is not a key element of effective teaching compared to classroom management, assessment and planning.

810. Which method of teaching encourages the maximum use of knowledge? (BPSC 2023)

A. Problem solution method
B. **Laboratory method**
C. Self-study method
D. Team study method

Explanations: Laboratory teaching assumes that first-hand experience in observation and manipulation of the materials of science is superior to other methods of developing understanding and appreciation.

811. The defect in lecture method is

A. Extra emphasis on memory
B. Lack of self-thinking
C. Lack of scientific attitude
D. **All of the above**

Explanations: Lecture method is a passive method of learning. Usually doesn't allow the opportunity for students to ask questions. Attempts to transfer the same content at the same pace. Lecture method does not promote learning since it discourages pupils' activities thus denying ample opportunity for assessment of progress.

812. The discovery method of learning is best exemplified by_____.

A. Programmed instruction
B. Experimentation in a science laboratory
C. Team teaching
D. None of these

Explanations: - Discovery Learning is a student-centered teaching and learning strategy that promotes problem-solving, critical thinking, and discovery. Students actively participate in the learning process with this technique, finding topics via inquiry and exploration.

813. Out of the following which teaching method gives importance to the mental conclusion?

A. Lecture cum demonstration method
B. Lecture method
C. Problem solving method
D. Laboratory method

Explanations: - A mental process or a phenomenon dedicated towards solving problems by discovering and analyzing the problem is referred to as problem-solving.

814. Out of the following which teaching method gives importance to the mental conclusion?

A. Lecture cum demonstration method
B. Lecture method
C. Problem solving method
D. Laboratory method

Explanations: - A mental process or a phenomenon dedicated towards solving problems by discovering and analyzing the problem is referred to as problem-solving.

815. Out of which of the teaching method in mathematics is difficult to use in formal classroom situation?

A. Inductive method
B. Deductive method
C. Project method
D. Analytic method

Explanations: - The project method of teaching is generally considered to have been formulated by William H. Kilpatrick. The project method is an educational enterprise in which children solve a practical problem. Project method is a **progressive and pragmatic** approach

816. In order to nurture creativity a teacher should take help of which of the following method?

A. Brainstorming
B. Lecture method
C. Audio visual AIDS
D. All of the above

Explanations: - **Alex Osborn** introduced the brainstorming method. Brainstorming is a creative thinking technique for coming up with new ideas and solving problems

817. The method that consists of collection of data through observation and experimentation, formulation and testing of hypothesis is called

A. Empirical method
B. Scientific method
C. Scientific information
D. Practical knowledge

Explanations: - Scientific method is a mathematical and experimental technique employed in the sciences. More specifically, it is the technique used in the construction and testing of a scientific hypothesis. In simple way, the scientific method is a method of investigation involving experimentation and observation to acquire new knowledge, solve problems, and answer questions.

818. Heuristic means (PPSC 2022 FPSC 2017)

A. To investigate
B. To show
C. Todo
D. To act

819. Arm strong was the exponent of

A. Problem solving method
B. Project method
C. Discussion method
D. Heuristic method

Explanations: - Professor Henry Edward Armstrong was the father of Heuristic method of teaching. The heuristic method of teaching involves guiding students to discover knowledge on their own through exploration, inquiry, and problem-solving. A heuristic in psychology is a mental shortcut or rule of thumb that simplifies decision-making and problem-solving. **Trial and Error** thinking use in Heuristic method.

820. The teaching method recommended for elementary school in Pakistan is

A. Lecture method
B. Demonstration method
C. Activity method
D. Project method

Explanations: - The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is typically the "**Activity method,**" which emphasizes hands-on learning experiences and active student participation in the learning process.

821. The teacher narrated Akbar's story to the students and gave the students complete knowledge about Akbar. What teaching method did the teacher use to teach students

A. Story telling method
B. Lecture method
C. Experimental method
D. Heuristic method

Explanations: - Story telling method is focused on **Imagination** and also increase Vocabulary. It's a teacher centered approach.

822. Which teaching method is known as chalk and talk teaching method?

A. Project method
B. Experimental method
C. Inductive method
D. Lecture method

Explanations: - The lecture method is the most common form of teaching in institutions of higher education throughout the world, Its also known as **Traditional method.** Lecturer Method is a teacher center but students are passive. Lecture method its against **learning by Doing.**

823. To teach Evaporation teacher boils water inside the classroom to show the children how the water turns into steam. Here teachers is using. Which method of teaching? (NTS fpsc)

A. Demonstration method
B. Dalton method
C. Learning by doing method
D. Deductive method

Explanations: - Demonstration method is a form of teaching where the teacher shows the students how to do something, and then the students do it themselves. This can be done with physical objects, or with pictures and diagrams.

824. According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are

A. 2
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6

Explanations: - Kilpatrick devised **four types of** projects method: construction (such as writing a play), enjoyment (such as experiencing a concert), problem solving (discussing a complex social problem like poverty), and specific learning (learning of skills such as swimming)

825. Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives (FPSC PPSC)

A. Micro lesson plan
B. Cognitive lesson plan
C. Affective lesson plan
D. Psychomotor lesson plan

Explanations: - Detailed in Q 310.

826. Symposium is a type of (PPSC 2022)

A. Discovery method
B. Discussion method
C. Lecture method
D. Demonstration method

827. The most direct experience from the following is that of

A. Motion pictures
B. Visual symbol
C. Demonstration
D. Field trip

Explanations: - In education, field trips are defined as visits to an outside area of the normal classroom and made by a teacher and students for purposes of firsthand observation.

828. Aims are (PPC 2020)

A. National expectations
B. Institution expectations
C. Learning expectations
D. None of the above

829. The teacher wants students to practice by repetition of some learning content, he normally uses _____ method?

A. Drill

B. Recitation

C. Skill

D. None of these

Explanations: - Drills promote the acquisition of knowledge or skills through a r**epetitive** practice. Practice is the act of **rehearsing o**f behavior repeatedly

830. Chunking is a _____ technique?

A. Ordering

B. **Memorization**

C. Knowledge

D. None of these

Explanations:- Chunking is a cognitive process where our brain breaks down large pieces of information into smaller, more manageable units, often referred to as 'chunks'. The chunking technique is a strategy for improving memory recall and understanding of information.

831. Which is not focal point of triangular process of teaching (FPSC 2020)

A) Teaching method
B) Teacher
C) Student
D) None of these

Explanation: - Teacher, Student, and Content (Subject matter) are three focal point of triangular process of teaching. So, teaching method is not focal point.

832. The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called

A) Method of teaching
B) Maxims
C) Teaching techniques
D) None of these

Explanation: - Maxims are nothing but simple guidelines or principles which help the teachers to make decisions and act accordingly during the teaching process. In other words, Maxims are rules for presenting the contents to make them easy.

833. A scaled down teaching encounter in class size and time is known as

A) Micro-teaching

B) Lesson plan

C) Remedial teaching

D) Diagnostic testing

834. The term ------- refer to the general principles, pedagogy, and management strategy used for classroom instruction

A) Teaching method
B) Teaching strategy
C) Teaching technique
D) Teaching approach

Explanation: There are some terms we discuss in two questions. In this question we discuss **teaching method and teaching strategy**

Teaching methods are **broader in nature**, encompassing the **overall instructional approach.**

while **teaching strategies** are more **specific and practical**, focusing on the techniques and actions used within the method and also teaching strategy refer to the approaches used by teacher to **achieve the goal and objectives of the lesson**

835. A particular way to doing something, specially one in which you have to learn special skill is called.

A) Teaching method
B) Teaching strategy
C) Teaching technique
D) Teaching approach

Explanation: - teaching technique is procedure or skill for collecting a specific task.

on the other hand**, teaching approach** is a set of **principal, believes, or ideas** about **the nature of learning** and language learning which is translated into classroom.

NOTE: - Teaching Tactics is **gold linked, influence behavior** of the teacher the away he behaves in the **instructional situation** and also teaching tactics is a short series of action with the aim **of achieving a short-term goal.**

Important question with these terms: - An approach reflects **one's perspective,** a strategy is **a planned activity,** a method is **a procedure**, and a technique is **a unique way of carrying out a task**.

History of Education and Pakistan

836. In ancient Greek there were two----------educational systems

A) Athens, Frobel
B) Athens, Sparta
C) Sparta, Beacon
D) Frobel, Delton

Explanation: - Education is derived from a Latin word "Educere", means "to lead". In ancient Greek there **were *two* educational** systems

837. Pluto was the student of

A) Borate
B) Socrates
C) Aristotle
D) Alexander

Explanation: - Socrates was the teacher of Plato. Aristotle was the student of Pluto

838. The famous and Historical academy "The Lyceum" was founded by

A) Pluto
B) Socrates
C) Aristotle
D) Alexander

Explanation: - The famous and historical academy "The Lyceum" was founded by **Aristotle**. The **Academy", or, The Platonic Academy** founded by **Pluto.**

839. Normal school was founded by

A) Pluto
B) Rousseau
C) Aristotle
D) Pestalozzi

Explanation: - Pestalozzi was the father of **vocational training** and father **of modern education**. Pestalozzi stressed on training for teachers and **Motto "learning by head, Hand and Herat"** was given by Pestalozzi.

840. The kindergarten school was established by

A) Fredrich Froebel
B) Rousseau
C) Aristotle
D) Pestalozzi

Explanation: - Friedrich Froebel was a German educationists, who opened the first kindergarten **in the world in 1837 in Blankenburg**, Germany for KG children. Froebel wrote the book "**Pedagogues of Kindergarten"**

NOTE: - **Play is the engine** of real learning said by Froebel

841. The first school of handicap children was founded by

A) Fredrich Froebel
B) Rousseau
C) Maria Montessori
D) Pestalozzi

Explanation: - Maria Montessori was an **Italian Physician and Educationists**

- Maria was the first woman doctor who graduate from Rome University
- Montessori curriculum includes **3 types of experience**
- He wrote the book "**Discovery of Child"**

842. Montessori method was presented by

A) Fredrich Froebel
B) Rousseau
C) Maria Montessori
D) Pestalozzi

843. The founder of Dalton school or Dalton plan

A) Fredrich Froebel
B) Rousseau
C) Helen Park Hurst
D) Horace Mann

Explanation: Helen Parkhurst was an American educationist, who **introduced 3 parts of Dalton plan** (House, assignment and lab)

844. Father of American Education?

A) Fredrich Froebel
B) Rousseau
C) Helen Park Hurst
D) Horace Mann

845. Book "HujjatulBaligah" was written by

A) Shah Waliullah
B) Sir Syed khan
C) Allama Iqbal
D) Quaid Azam

846. Who Muslim Calipah presented open Door Policy

A) Hazrat Umer
B) Shah Waliullah
C) Hazrat Ali
D) Hazrat Usman

847. World teacher day is observed on

A) 5 September
B) 5 October
C) 5 December
D) 5 November

848. First Educational Center of Islam

A) Masjid Nabvi
B) Dare Arqam
C) Madina
D) None

NOTE: - Dare Arqam (Makkah) the first center of Islam, established by Prophet (PBUH). And 2nd educational **center Established by Prophet (PBUH), was Suffah (masjid Nabvi, Madina)**

849. Who advocated 2 types of knowledge Useful and useless

A) Imam Ghazali
B) Ibn Khaldun
C) Sir Syed Ahamd khan
D) Iqbal

Important Note: -

- **Jewels of Quran and Revival of religious science** books wrote by Ghazali
- **Haya-e-Uloom and Kimiya-e- Sadat books** also by Ghazali
- Classification of **Farz-e-Ain and Farz-e-Kafaya** presented by Ghazali

850. Who presented the concept of "Asabiya"

A) Imam Ghazali
B) Ibn Khaldun
C) Sir Syed Ahamd khan
D) Iqbal

Explanation: - Ibn Khaldun was born **in Tunis** the concept of "Asabiya" mean (**Group of Solidarity)** presented by Ibn Khaldun and also **father of Political economy.**

851. Who said "rote learning kills student thinking ability"

A) Imam Ghazali
B) Ibn Khaldun
C) Sir Syed Ahamd khan
D) Iqbal

Explanation: - Ibe Khaldun differential history of Islam and history of Muslims. Famous **Book "MUQADDMA" written by Khaldun.**

Ibne Khaldun presened **Two types of Aloom, Aloom Naqli and Aloom Aqali**

NOTE: - Ibne Khaldun said "primary education should be given in **Mother Tongue**

852. Founding father of Two Nation Theory

A) Imam Ghazali
B) Ibn Khaldun
C) Sir Syed Ahamd khan
D) Iqbal

V.V.I question about Sir Syed

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established **scientific society in 1864**.
- Aligarh school was established in 1975 Aligarh
- Aligarh school elevated to college in 1977
- MAO college elevated to university in 1920
- Sir Syed wrote "**Tehzibullkhllaq"**
- **Asbab baghawat-e-Hind**

853. Who emphasized on Individuality (Khudi)

A) Imam Ghazali
B) Ibn Khaldun
C) Sir Syed Ahamd khan
D) Iqbal

854. The Magna Carta was a document that gave certain education right to the English people, presented in

A) 1415
B) 1215
C) 1315
D) 1515

Explanation: - Magna Carta was presented by **King John of England in 1215**

855. When was charter act gave East India Company to rule In India

A) 1913
B) 1813
C) 1713
D) 1857

Explanation: - The East India **Company Act 1813**, also known as the Charter Act 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and **continued the Company's rule in India.** In charter Act**, 1 lac rupee** will be invested o Education.

856. According to which report, the purpose of education is to produce clerks

A) East India company report
B) Lord Macaulay report
C) Wood Dispatch
D) Magna Carta

Explanation: - Lord Macaulay report i**n 1835** according to this report the purpose of education is to **produce clerks**

857. Indian must get the education in English and their native language

A) East India company report
B) Lord Macaulay report
C) Wood Dispatch
D) Magna Carta

Explanation: - Wood's Dispatch was introduced by **Charles Wood in 1854** to spread education in British India.

858. William Hunter Commission report was presented in

A) 1982
B) 1882
C) 1857
D) 1757

Explanation: - Report of the Indian **Education Commission 1882**, popularly known as **the Hunter Commission Report**. The major objective of the Hunter commission is to look into the situation of **primary education in India**. And also the main aim of Hunter Commission the secondary education will **be privatized.**

859. which commission was properly known as Sadler Commission

A) East India company report
B) Lord Macaulay report
C) Wood Dispatch
D) Kolkata University Commission

Explanation: - Calcutta University **Commission, 1917-19**: the University of Dacca of the report of the Calcutta University Commission under the **leadership of Mr. Michel Sadler.**

860. Molan Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi, established Madrassa Deoband In Saharanpur village of India in

A) 1788
B) 1888
C) 1866
D) 1854

Explanation: - The seminary was established by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi, Fazlur Rahman Usmani, **Sayyid Muhammad Abid and others in 1866**. Mahmud Deobandi was the first teacher and Mahmud Hasan Deobandi was the first student.

NOTE: - The objective of **Revival of the Islamic spirit**

862. Anjuman Himayat Islam was founded in

a) 1880
b) 1884
c) 1886
d) 1890

Explanation: - Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was **founded in Lahore on 22 September 1884 in a mosque** known as Masjid Bakan inside Mochi Gate, Lahore, by **Khalifa Qazi Hameed-ud-Din.**

NOTE: - Anjuman started **Muthi Bhar Ata Scheme**

863. Islmia college Lahore founded in

A) 1992
B) 1892
C) 1945
D) 1856

864. Dar ul Uloom Nadav Tu Ulma an institution of education was established at Lucknow in 1898 By

A) Molna Hali
B) Molna Shibli Nomani
C) Sir Syed
D) Shabir Usmani

865. Madrasa Faiz Alam Kanpur founded in

A) 1882
B) 1892
C) 1934
D) 1920

866. Jamia Millia Islamia was established in Aligarh on 29 October 1920 by

A) Maulana Mohamed Ali Jauhar
B) Hakim Ajmal Khan
C) Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansar
D) All of Above

NOTE: - Medium of instruction was **Urdu**

867. Faraizi Movement was religious reform movement launched by

A) Haji shariatullah
B) IQBAL
C) Quiad Azam
D) Molna Shibli Nomani

NOTE: - Faraizi movement **started from Bangal**

868. The Sargent Scheme, formally known as the Report of the Sargent Commission on Post-War Education Development in India, was in

A) 1940
B) 1942
C) 1944
D) 1945

Guidance and Counseling

869. Who is the father of Guidance and counseling

A) Carl Rogers
B) Frank Parsons
C) Dewey
D) Piaget

Explanation: - The term 'guidance' finds its etymological roots in **the Old French word 'guidance**,' which means 'the action of guiding or directing.' The Old French term is derived from the verb **'guider,' meaning 'to guide' or 'to lead.'**

NOTE: - Literal meaning of guidance is **Show path or To direct**

870. Refer to advise or information provided by a person who experience to solve a problem or improving something

A) Counseling
B) Guidance
C) Critical thinking
D) Relativity

Explanation: - A guidance is advice on information at **resolving a problem of difficulty especially** as given by **someone authority** or someone by **superio**r to less experience to solve of problem or overcome from difficulty is **called guidance**

871. What is the main or ultimate aim of guidance

A) Show to direct
B) Self-direction
C) School adjustment
D) Helper

872. Flipped learning is a (SPSC 2017)

A. Model of instruction design
B. Pedagogical approach
C. Theory of behaviors
D. Process and technique of learning

873. The term refers to a professional advice given by counsellor to an individual to help him in overcoming from personal or psychological problem

A) Counseling
B) Guidance
C) Critical thinking
D) Relativity

Explanation: - Counselling is of American origin given By Carl Rogers

874. The---------- counselling mainly referred to providing assistant and guidance to students in making the right choice in their studies

A) Educational Counseling
B) Educational Guidance
C) Educational philosophy
D) Educational psychology

Explanation: - An educational counselor provides **academic, personal and therapeutic** support for a broad array of students. This job leverages **counseling concepts and psychology tools to promote student development and facilitate student success.**

An educational counselor, often referred to as a school counselor, is a crucial member of educational world. They assist students each day and can have a big impact **on not only their academic careers but also their mental health.**

875. Who is the father of Counseling

A) Carl Rogers
B) Frank Parsons
C) Dewey
D) Piaget

NOTE: Guidance primarily focuses on providing individuals with information, advice and support to help them make informed decisions in various aspects of their life. Whereas, **counselling involves** a more in-depth and therapeutic approach. It addresses emotional and psychological issues to promote mental well-being and personal growth.

876. Which term refer to face to fac within two person is called

A) Counseling
B) Guidance
C) Critical thinking
D) Relativity

877. Tin which type of counseling, the counselor prescribes the solution or the course of action for the pupils

A) Eclectic counseling
B) Non-directive counseling
C) Directive counseling
D) Guidance

Explanation: - there are **three types of counseling**, **Directive counseling, non-directive counseling, and Eclectic counseling**

Directive Counseling was a concept founded **by E.G. Williamson. Directive counseling** also called prescriptive counseling. It's a teacher centered therapy because teacher is active and students are passive.

878. Which type of counselling form based on understanding that in many situation people can resolved their own problems

A) Eclectic counseling
B) Non-directive counseling
C) Directive counseling
D) Guidance

Explanation: - Non- directive counseling **presented by Carl Roger**. Non-directive counseling is also known as **client-centered therapy**. The client plays an active role and **counselor (teacher) is a passive**

979. The client and counselor work cooperatively

A) Eclectic counseling
B) Non-directive counseling
C) Directive counseling
D) Guidance

Explanation: - Any counseling theory or practice that incorporates and combines doctrines and work together is called Eclectic counseling. **The combination** of Directive and non-directive counseling**.**

880. In which type of counseling the client is dependent

A) Eclectic counseling
B) Non-directive counseling
C) Directive counseling
D) Guidance

NOTE: - In non-directive counseling the **client is independent**

881. Group counselling?

A. Is not a part of School program

B. Has no concern with School program

C. It is a part of School program

D. None of these

Explanations: Group counseling is a form of psychotherapy in which two to 15 participants meet face-to-face to work through their problems and concerns under the guidance of one or two mental health professionals. Such groups can provide support and perspective and often suggestions and models for change to individuals struggling on their own.

882. NQF stands for? (SPSC 2017)

(A) National Quality Framework

(B) National Qualification Framework

(C) National Quality Foundation

(D) None of the above

883. Education is basic human right is said by (2017)

A. Uno
B. UNICEF
C. UNESCO
D. ILO

884. what is STEM stand for?

A. Science, Teaching, English and Mathematics
B. Science, Technology, Education and Mathematics
C. Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
D. None of these

885. The methods accessible for converting resources into products or service or called

A. Economical dimension
B. Technological
C. Cultural dimension
D. Global dimension

886. The active and interactive learning occurs through (PPSC 2022)

A. Flipped classroom

B. Case study

C. Debate

D. Discussion

887. The foremost goal of Islamic education (PPSC 2022)

A. Universal education

B. Moral values

C. Player of Allah

D. Social life

888. The basic purpose of supervision is to help

A. teacher in improving methods
B. teachers in understanding people
C. children learn more effectively
D. teachers in dealing people

889. Teaching from general to specific

A. inductive
B. deductive
C. instruction
D. logic

890. which type of counselling help client in job searching, job maintenance, effective communication, and decision making is called

A) Directive Counseling
B) Eclectic counseling
C) Career counseling
D) Educational counseling

Explanation: - Counselor help the client in **selection of jobs/career that is** more suitable to climb according to is need strength and weakness. Career Counselor, teachers, and parents can help client for career counselling.

891. Refers to the support and assistance provided by educators or guidance to students in their academic and personal development.

A) Educational guidance
B) Educational counseling
C) Social guidance
D) Vocational guidance

School Record and Education code

892. Admission register

The name of new students is entered in admission register

893. Log book register

- Inspection officer of Education Department pin down the particulars, merits, demerits, and view in log book register.
- Important events of the school are recorded in the log book register.
- CEO visit under this register.

894. **Cash register**

- The register used to write teacher's salaries and allowance collectively in cash register.
- All financial transaction of the school from day to day is entered in cash book register.
- All government grants and expenditures are maintained in cash register.
- DDO maintenance of **Cash book**

895. **Contingency register**

- Office stationery and other expenses is a part of contingency register.
- Purchase of equipment is an example of contingency register.
- If you want to repair the school building for expenditure you use contingency register.

896. Accession registered

- School library comes under accession registered. Differ Science and Arts book is in school is a part of accession register
- Publication detail on books is a record of accession register.

897. Visit book

- People of community of school comes under visit book.
- Social person visit the school comes under visit book.

898. Dispatch register

All letters and other documents attached with dispatch register.

Note: - Receiving mail is entered in **Incoming mail Register**. And Dispatch mail is entered in **Dispatch Mail Register**

899. **Stock Register**

Items purchased are entered in **Stock Reg.**

900. **Transport Repair Register**

Repair record of transport is entered in **Transport Repair Reg**.

901. Conduct Register

Good result or misbehavior of student is written in **conduct register**

902.Movement Register

Out of school temporary move of employees entered in **Movement Reg.**

903. Acquittance role is used for salary disbursement

904. Leaves rule (IMP Q)

- Leaves rules started in 1955.
- leaves rule observed by Govt of Punjab in **1981**.
- The section defines leaves rule **17**.
- Maternity leaves for servant of female for **90 days.** And **full pay rate** on Maternity leaves
- Paternity leaves granted to male for **7 days.**
- In first 5 years of service 'leaves Not Due' shall not **exceed 90 days**
- Leaves granted on death of husband to female employee is **special leaves.**
- Maximum period of Leaves Preparatory to Retirement (LPR) **is 365 days**
- Pension Qualifying service **is 25 years**
- Age of **superannuation is 60 years** and pension granted at the age of 60 years
- **Casual leaves** shall be granted for 10 days a time
- Casual leaves sections by Headmaster
- The leaves that is earned by Govt employee are **Earned leaves**

905. what does E and D rules mean

Efficiency and Disciple rules.

906. A.D.P is an abbreviation of

Annual Development Program

907. S.N.E is an abbreviation of

Schedule of New Entry

908. A student shall not steal or attempt to steal public property is a code of conduct which given under (NTS 2017)

A. Damage of school property
B. Disruption of school
C. Verbal assault
D. Physical assault

Explanations: - Property Damage: Students shall not intentionally damage or deface or attempt to damage or deface any school property or the personal property of another.

909. Danish school

- Danish school established by Punjab **Govt in 2010**
- First Danish school started working in **Rahim Yar khan in 2011**
- Danish school established in backward area
- Free, innovative education to people is given in Danish school
- Affiliation in BISE of the Punjab
- Danish school established in **Rahim Yar Khan, Hasilpur, Chishtian, Rajanpur, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, Attock and Vehari**

910. **DSD (Directorate of Staff Development)**

- DSD was established in 1959, Wahdat colony, Lahore
- Old name of DSD is Education Extension Centre
- Purpose of DSD is Teacher education and training
- DTEs are appointed by DSD
- Punjab Govt merged PITE with DSD in 2009

911. PEEDA act 2006

The PEEDA Act 2006, commonly known as the **Punjab Employees Efficiency, Discipline and Accountability Act**, was promulgated in 2006. Its basic purpose is to provide for proceedings against employees in government and corporation service in relation to their efficiency, discipline, and accountability.

NOTE: - PEEDA act was established by **Musharraf Govt**

912. Important term

- Basic education community School (BESC) project stared in 1995
- Punjab Transparency and Right to Information Act in 2013
- **E-Learn Punjab project launched in 2014**
- Parho Punjab, Barho Punjab Slogan **started in 2015**
- **The Punjab Education Sector Reform Program** (PESRP), was started **in 2003 funded by the World Bank a**nd the UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- ACR stand for **Annual Confidential Report** and ACR cannot be initiated for the period less **than 3 months**

Bloom's taxonomy

913. How many learning domains are there in the Bloom's taxonomy?

A. Two
B. Three
C. Four
D. Five

914. What are the three domains of Bloom's taxonomy? (FPSC PPSC)

A. **Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor**
B. Cognitive, Pedagogy and Psychomotor
C. Cognitive, Affective and Pedagogy
D. Pedagogy, Affective and Psychomotor

Explanations: - Bloom's Taxonomy was created in **1956** under the leadership of educational psychologist **Dr. Benjamin Bloom (1913-1999).** Bloom's taxonomy is a set of **three hierarchical models** used for classification of educational learning objectives into levels of complexity and specificity. The **three lists cover** the learning objectives in cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains.

915. The cognitive domain of the Bloom's taxonomy involve?

A. Learning

B. **Knowledge**

C. Manner

D. Physical movement

Explanations: The **cognitive domain** in which we thinking and intellect, mind, development knowledge through acquiring and manipulating information. Cognitive domain relation with **mind**.

916. Cognitive domain consists of categories/levels subgroup/subdomain

A) 5
B) 6
C) 7
D) 8

Explanations: - Bloom's cognitive taxonomy originally was represented by six different domain levels: (1) knowledge, (2) comprehension, (3) application, (4) analysis, (5) synthesis, and (6) evaluation.

917. The lowest/simplest form of bloom cognitive domain

A. Knowledge
B. Understanding
C. Evaluating
D. Synthesizing

Explanations: - Knowledge. (Remember previously learned content). recalling information or Knowledge also involves **remembering, memorize details, or repeat information**.

Note: - Instructional key words you could use include: - List, recite, define, name, match, quote, recall, tell, label, recognize, arrange, order, state, relate, repeat, duplicate.

918. The highest form of learning in cognitive domain of bloom taxonomy? (PPSC NTS FPSC)

A. Knowledge
B. Understanding
C. Evaluation
D. Synthesizing

Explanations: - Evaluation. (Judges the value of the content for a given purpose). At this level, learners are expected to make judgments about the value of the methods

Key words use in this level of domain are **Evaluate, justify, weigh, judgement**.

919. Knowing/memorizing and recalling of pervious learned material or information is called ? (FPSC 2020)

A. Knowledge
B. Understanding
C. Evaluating
D. Synthesizing

Explanations: - Knowledge. (Remember previously learned content). recalling information or Knowledge also involves remembering, memorize details, or repeat information.

920. Infer, follow, interpret, summarize, demonstrate, cite and interpolate are all verbs representing what level of Bloom's taxonomy.

A) Application
B) Knowledge
C) Synthesis
D) Comprehension

Explanation: - The verbs "infer, follow, interpret, summarize, demonstrate, cite and interpolate" all require the understanding and interpretation of information. These actions involve **comprehending and grasping the meaning of the given content.** Therefore, these verbs represent the level of comprehension in Bloom's taxonomy, which focuses on understanding and explaining concepts.

921. If students construct a model to show how something works, they are (PCS)

A) Evaluating
B) Applying
C) Synthesizing
D) Understanding

Explanation:- When students construct a model to show how something works, they are applying their knowledge and understanding of the subject. By creating a model, they are actively using their skills and applying what they have learned to represent and demonstrate how the concept or process functions. Therefore, the correct **answer is applying**

Note: To use/apply pervious learned material in a new situation is also called **applying**

922. The simplest skill in cognitive domain of the Bloom's taxonomy is?

E. Remembering
F. Understanding
G. Evaluating
H. Synthesizing

923. Combining of the constituent elements of separate material or abstract entities into a single or unified entity (PPSC 2022)

A. Evaluation
B. Analysis
C. Synthesis
D. Application

Explanations: - Synthesis was placed on the fifth level of the Bloom's taxonomy pyramid as high-level thinking of synthesis is evident **when students put the parts or information they have reviewed as a whole** in order to create new meaning or a new structure.

924. What you can invent or design is a sample of? (FPSC 2016)

A) Knowledge
B) Comprehension
C) Application
D) Synthesis

Explanation: - The question is asking about what can be invented or designed, which requires the ability to **combine different elements or ideas to create something new**. This process of combining and creating something new is known as synthesis.

925. Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which level of cognitive domain of educational object (PPSC2020)

A. Analysis
B. Synthesis
C. Evaluation

Explanations: The composition or **combination of parts or elements so as to form a whole b : the production** of a substance by the union of chemical elements, groups, or simpler compounds or by the degradation of a complex compound.

NOTE: - Sometime Examiner ask, **Formulates and builds new structures** from existing knowledge and skills is called **Synthesis**

926. Examining/breaking down information or material into a part is called?

A. Analysis
B. Synthesis
C. Evaluation
D. Application

Explanations: - Analysis is a **Breaks down the content** and structure of the material. The key words use in this are Distinguish, categorize, organize, investigate, examine, determine, analyze.

927. The successful student will assess or judge the value of learned material or information is an example of (Imp Q)

A. Knowledge level
B. Evaluation level
C. Application level
D. Analysis level

928. First, the students will make a prediction of what will happen in the story. Then the students must make a list of the main events in the story. Lastly, I will write a review of the story. What skills are being used? (NTS 2017)

A) Application, Synthesis, and Evaluation
B) Comprehension, Knowledge, and Analysis
C) Comprehension, Knowledge, and Evaluation
D) Evaluation, Knowledge, and Synthesis

Explanation "First, the students will make a prediction of what will happen in the story. Then the students must make a list of the main events in the story. Lastly, I will write a review of the story." The skills being used here are Comprehension, Knowledge, and Evaluation. Making a prediction requires **comprehension,** listing the main events requires **knowledge**, and writing a review requires **evaluation**.

929. What questions would you ask Nelson Mandela in an interview? What level of Bloom's Taxonomy is this question? (FPSC 2016)

A) Application
B) Evaluation
C) Analysis
D) None of the above

Explanation: - The question "What questions would you ask Nelson Mandela in an interview?" falls under the Application level of Bloom's Taxonomy. It prompts students to **apply their knowledge and understanding by formulating relevant interview** questions, showcasing the practical application of acquired information in a specific context.

930. Who gave effective Domain in 1964?

A. Benjamin Bloom
B. Lorin Anderson
C. Piaget
D. David Krathwohl

Explanations: The effective domain involves our feeling, emotions, attitude and manners. This domain is categorized into 5 Sub-domains which includes: 1. receiving 2. responding 3. valuing 4. Organization 5. Characterizing. **Characterizing** This is the highest level of the affective domain and **Receiving is the lowest** level of the affective domain. So effective Domain gave **David Krathwol** in 1964.

931. The affective domain of the Bloom's taxonomy involves?

A. Learning
B. Knowledge
C. **Manner**
D. Physical movement

Explanations: The **affective domain** Concerned with feelings and emotion and social and behavior

932. Which is lowest level of learning in affective domain?

A) Characterizing
B) Organization
C) valuing
D) Receiving/ attending

Explanations: - Receiving refers to the student's willingness to attend to particular phenomena. Attending is another name of Receiving shows awareness, willingness to listen, and attention. Receiving represents the **lowest level of learning** outcomes in the affective domain

933. Which is highest level of learning in affective domain?

A) Characterizing
B) Organization
C) Valuing
D) Receiving

Explanations: - Characterization is aligning behaviors and values, acts out of one's values, develops a consistent philosophy of life and adopts a professional identity. **Characterizing** is highest level of learning in affective domain.

934. Which sub-group of affective domains Is focused on active participation in

A) Characterizing
B) Organization
C) Responding
D) Receiving

Explanations: - Responding refers to active participation on the part of the student. At this level he or she not only attends to a particular phenomenon but also reacts to it in some way. In other word, responding accepts **the responsibility and duty to comply.**

935. Bringing together the different values into a consistent value system

A) Characterizing
B) Organization
C) Responding
D) Receiving

Explanation: - Organization is concerned with bringing together different values, resolving conflicts between them, and **beginning the building** of an internally consistent value system. Thus, the emphasis is on comparing, relating, and synthesizing values.

936. The psychomotor domain of the Bloom's Taxonomy involves

A. Learning
B. Knowledge
C. Manner
D. **physical movement**

Explanations: - The **psychomotor domain**: - Concerned with skilled behavior. It includes physical movement, coordination, and use of the motor-skill areas.

937. Who gave Psychomotor domain in 1972?

A. Benjamin Bloom
B. Lorin Anderson
C. Elizabeth Simpson
D. David Krathwol

Explanations: - The psychomotor domain of Bloom's Taxonomy refers to the ability to physically manipulate a tool or instrument. It includes physical movement, coordination, and use of the motor-skill areas. There **are 7 level of Psychomotor** domain are:- Perception, Set, Guided Response, Mechanism, Complex Overt Response, Adaptation AND Origination.

938. Psycho motor domain of Bloom taxonomy relates to the (PPSC 2023 NTS 2016)

A. Knowledge of attitude
B. Gross and fine Motor skills
C. Skill of communication
D. Feelings and emotions

Explanations: Gross motor skills involve large muscle groups and large movements. Fine motor skills are the small, precise movements we make with our: Wrists, hands and fingers. Ankles, feet and toes.

939. The most complex skill in cognitive domain of the Bloom's taxonomy is___?

A. Characterizing
B. Understanding
C. **Evaluating**
D. Synthesizing

Explanations: Bloom's Taxonomy classifies thinking according to six cognitive levels of complexity.

Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis and Evaluation. The simplest form of cognitive domain is Knowledge and the complex form cognitive domain is Evaluation.

940. Bloom's Taxonomy was created in 1956 under the leadership of Dr. Benjamin Bloom. This concept was revised in 2001 who revised this concept.

A. Benjamin Bloom
B. David Krathwol and Lorin Anderson
C. John Dewey
D. Piaget

Explanations: Lorin Anderson and David Krathwohl revised the Bloom Taxonomy in **2001** with the title A Taxonomy for Teaching, Learning, and Assessment. In the new variant, **nouns were replaced by action verbs**. Also, **the two highest** levels of the taxonomy were swapped. The new learning stages are **Remember,** Understand, Apply, Analyze, Evaluate and Create.

941. Bloom taxonomy was introduced at____?

A. Harvard University
B. Stanford University
C. University of Chicago
D. Yala University

942. The lowest/simplest form of revised bloom cognitive domain in 2001?

A. Characterizing
B. Understanding
C. Evaluating
D. Remembering

943. The highest form of revised bloom cognitive domain in 2001?

A. Characterizing
B. Understanding
C. Creating
D. Remembering

Explanations: - Lorin Anderson and David Krathwohl revised the Bloom Taxonomy in **2001**. In the new variant, **nouns were replaced by action verbs**

Note:- If examiner talk about **old version or noun form** of bloom cognitive domain in **1956** than the lowest form is knowledge and highest form evaluation.

If examiner talk about **new version or action verb** form of bloom cognitive domain in **2001** than the highest form creating and lowest form remembering. Table below mentioned

Old version or noun form 1956	**New version or action verbs 2001**
Evaluation	Creating
Synthesis	Evaluating
Analysis	Analyzing
Application	Applying
Comprehension	Understanding
Knowledge	Remembering

944. SOLO stands for

A. System of the observed learning outcome
B. Structure of the observed learning output
C. Structure of the observed learning outcome
D. System of the observed learning output

Explanations: - The Structure of the Observed Learning Outcome (SOLO) Model (also referred to as the SOLO Taxonomy), developed by **Biggs and Collis** in 1982 is a tool for measuring how well a student understands a topic. It **describes 5 levels** of understanding from simple to complex.

945. SOLO taxonomy consists of levels (PPSC 2020)

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

Explanations: - SOLO taxonomy consists of 5 level included:-

1. Prestructural
2. Unstructural
3. Multistructural
4. Relational
5. Extended Abstract

946. In SOLO taxonomy to go beyond the given information is (PPSC2022 NTS 2017)

A. Unstructured level
B. Structure level
C. Rational level
D. Extended Abstract level

Explanations: Extended Abstract At the extended abstract stage, students have a sophisticated understanding of the topic and can apply it in various contexts. Biggs argues that the essence of the extended abstract response "is that it goes beyond what has been given"

947. Which domain was presented by Benjamin Bloom in 1956?

A. Cognitive Domain
B. Affective Domain
C. Psychomotor Domain
D. All of these

Explanations: The original version of the taxonomy, the cognitive domain, is the first and most common hierarchy of learning objectives (Bloom, 1956). It focuses on acquiring and applying knowledge and is widely used in the educational setting

National Education Policies

948. First educational conference 1947 was held in

A) Lahore
B) Karachi
C) Multan
D) Islamabad

Explanation: - First educational conference,1947 was held **at Karachi from November 27th to December 1st,** 1947 in **supervision of Quaid-e-Azam**

NOTE: -It **was presided Or Chaired** by **Education Minister Fazal Ur Rehman**

949. How many subcommittees work formed in the proceeding of the first Education conference 1947

A) 9
B) 10
C) 12
D) 15

Explanation: - In first education conference **there are 10 committees formed** as (University education committee, adult education committee, technical education, primary and secondary education committee, culture relation committee, women's education committee, and scientific research committee)

950. Who read out the message of the Quaid the Pakistan educational conference

A) Pir Illahi Bakash
B) Fazlur Rehman
C) S.M Shareef
D) Liaquat Ali

NOTE: -

- The proceedings of the first educational conference recommended the Lingua franca of **Pakistan is Urdu.**
- And **48 delegates** were attended the first Education conference in 1947
- The Pakistan education conference recommended **the Islamic ideology**
- In educational conference recommended the **Inter University Board** and National Library and Museum would be established
- And compulsory **psychical Education**

951. National Education Commission 1959 was established under the headship of_____? (PPSC NTS SPSC)

A. Fazal Ur Rahman

B. Liaqat Ali khan

C. S.M Sharif

D. Abdul rub Nishtar

Note: - National Commission on education,1959 was addressed by **General Ayub Khan**, and **presided or chaired** under the leadership of **S.M Sharif Secretary of education.**

952. Textbook board and Board of Intermediate and secondary education (BISEs) were recommended in which policy

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1970
D) 1972

Explanation: - There are more recommendation in this policy

- University grants commission (**UGC)** was recommended in 1959
- The education of **handicapped children** had been emphasized
- **National cadet core** would be established
- **3 years** degree program has starred

953. Pilot school scheme would be introduced in

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1970
D) 1972

NOTE: - Religious education **would be compulsory at middle,** optional at secondary level, and Research at University level.

954. Which policy, the 10-year compulsory education (primary education) with equal opportunity for boys and girls

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1970
D) 1972

NOTE: - Guidance for students emphasize in 1959 policy.

955. Which Education Policy was not implemented due to political change in the country

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1970
D) 1972

956. In which policy no free would be charged to children at primary school and girls would not pay any Fee at the Middle level?

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1970
D) 1972

NOTE: - No new government and private colleges would be started. New education policy 1970 that the elementary education should be considered from class 1 TO 8

957. In which policy the compulsory and free education up to 10th class was recommended in

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1970
D) 1972

NOTE: - Abdul Hafeez Pirzada was the minister for education under president Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

958. Private educational institutions were nationalized under_____? (PPSC 2020)

A. Education conference 1947

B. National Education commission 1959

C. National education policy 1970

D. Natural education policy 1972

NOTE: - The college were nationalized under the national education policy from 1**st September 1972.** The **school were Nationalized under** the education policy 1ST October 1974

959. The open university was established under the national education policy

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1970
D) 1972

NOTE: - The Allama Iqbal Open University was established **in May, 1974**

960. The students from grade 1 to class 5 would be promoted into next grade without any formal examination, it was recommended in national education policy

A. Education conference 1947

B. National Education commission 1959

C. National education policy 1970

D. Natural education policy 1972

961. The military training for student became compulsory in the education policy of

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1970
D) 1972

962. Which policy, Inter University Board would be emerged in University Grant Commission

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1970
D) 1972

NOTE: - There some recommendation in this this policy

- National criminal Bureau would be established
- National Book Foundation would be established
- National research Fellowship would be introduced
- National program would be started
- National sport trust would be established

963. Mosque school, Masjid Maktab school, Mohalla school and village workshop School had been developed under the education policy

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1972
D) 1979

Explanation: - The education policy came in **Zia-Ul-Haq** government and the education minister of **Mohammad Khan Hoti.**

NOTE: - This policy fostering **loyalty to Islam** and creation of concept of **Muslim Ummah.**

964. The graduate of Islamic Madrasa got government service under the education policy

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1979
D) 1992

Explanation: - Shariah Faculty in Islamic University would be established.

965. In which education policy, the school uniform prescribe?

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1979
D) 1992

NOTE: - Islamyat and Pak studies had been recommended **the compulsory subject**

966. The four tire system (primary, secondary, college and university) was replaced by 3 tier system (elementary, secondary and University) in education policy

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1979
D) 1992

V.VP question: - "**Future Scientists of Pakistan"** program would be organized in 1979 policy

967. Computer education was to introduced at school level in the education policy

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1979
D) 1992

Explanation: - The national education policy 1992 was introduced by Education Minister Sayyed Fakhar Imman in **Nawaz Govt**.

968. Mobile Teacher Training Units would be established in which educational policy

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1979
D) 1992

969. in which education policy the education budget would be increased up to 4% of GDP

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1998
D) 1992

Explanation: - The national education policy 1998 was introduced by Education **Minister Sayyad Ghous Ali Shah** in Nawaz Govt.

970. It was proposed in national education policy 1998 that the enrollment ratio till 2002 to would be increased up to

A) 90%
B) 80%
C) 75%
D) 60%

Explanation: - there some recommendation in 1998 policy

- Multiple text book at Secondary School would be introduced
- Day Care Centers near school would be opened
- education loan scheme would be
- One year BA (Hons) course after BA BSc will be introduced in all college
- Model schools at each district would be established
- System of **assessment of teacher's performance** good the introduced

NOTE: Development of national Testing **Service (NTS)**

971. Which educational policy, radio and television would be used for literacy

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 1998
D) 1992

NOTE: - Teacher training program both **Pre-service and In-service** started and Comprehensive **Monitoring system** would be started

972. The existing educational policy had been announced in

A) September 2009
B) October 2009
C) November 2009
D) December 2009

Explanation: - The national education policy 2009 was chaired Education Minister by **Mir Hazar Khan Bajrani** In PPP Govt.

973. According to Educational policy 2009 the involvement of students, teachers, educationists, and Society (STEPs) shell be strengthened

A) College Management Committee
B) University Management Committee
C) School Management Committee
D) All of the above

974. Which education policy, government shall establish at least one "Apna Ghar" Residential School in which in each province to provide free high quality education facilities the poor students

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 2009
D) 1992

975. A Bachelor degree with B.Ed. shell be requirements for teaching at elementary level, a master level at Secondary And Higher Secondary shall be insured with B.Ed.

A) 1947
B) 1959
C) 2009
D) 1998

NOTE: - Literacy rate shall be increased **up to 86% by 2015 in** education policy in 2009

976. In which policy the country will create "National merit program" to introduced for bright students

A) 1972
B) 1959
C) 2009
D) 1998

Important Q: - Grades **XI and XII shall not be part of** the college level and shall be merged with the school level. And also, **Education in Emergences** introduced in 2009 education policy.

977. The first world conference on Muslim education was held at

A) Makkah
B) Islamabad
C) Jakarta
D) Dhaka

Explanation: - the first world conference on Muslim education system was held **in 1977** in Mecca 9Saudi Arabia). The theme of first World conference on Muslim education **was Muslim system of education**.

NOTE: - The second world conference on Muslim education system was held in **1980 in Pakistan (Islamabad)**

978. The first five-year plan of education was presented in

A) 1950-1955
B) 1955-1960
C) 160-1965
D) 165-1970

Explanation: - there are total 8 five-year plan has introduced in Pakistan**.**

1) First Five-Year Plans (1955-1960)
2) Second Five-Year Plans (1960–1965)
3) Third Five-Year Plans (1965–1970)
4) Fourth Five-Year Plans (1970–1975)
5) Fifth Five-Year Plans (1978–1983)
6) Sixth Five-Year Plan (1983–88)
7) Seventh Five-Year Plan (1988–93)
8) Eighth Five Year Plan (1993–98)

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979. Humanistic approaches to psychology was founded by

A) Wundt and James
B) Roger and Maslow
C) Walson and Skinner
D) Freud and Jung

980. Child is no egocentric in which stage of Piaget cognitive development

A) Sensory-Motor stage
B) Pre-operational stage
C) Formal operational stage
D) Concrete operational stage

981. Which teaching methods is used for science subjects

A) Demonstration
B) NPT
C) Observational
D) None

982---------- focus was on the scientific study of observable behavior that could be objectively measured and verified

A) Psychoanalysis
B) Structuralism
C) Functionalism
D) Behaviorism

983. A child can start think logically about 'objects and events' this is characteristics given by Pigeon stage of development

A) Sensory-Motor stage
B) Pre-operational stage
C) Formal operational stage
D) Concrete operational stage

984. Which type of chart is best for categorical data

A) Pie chart
B) Histogram
C) Maps
D) Vertical bar

985. Which is the other name of Null Hypothesis

A) Scientific Hypothesis
B) Statistics hypothesis
C) Directional hypothesis
D) Research hypothesis

986. Assessment at the end of the instruction is called

A) Formative
B) Summative
C) Norm-referenced
D) Confirmative

987. Education as an optional subject for was Included in matric and inter in which education policy

A) 1970
B) 1972
C) 1959
D) 1980

988. WHO IS CALLED PIONEER OF Idealism

A) Aristotle
B) Plato
C) Socrates
D) Alexander

989. The graph used to show data on nominal scale is called

A) Line graph
B) Pie Graph
C) Speed graph
D) None

990. Vice principal is working in place of principal it is called

A) Job seeks
B) Job replacement
C) Job research
D) None

991. Statistical Techniques used to compare mean of more then two groups is

A) Analysis of variance (ANOVA)
B) Linear correlation
C) F- test
D) None of these

992 Specific objectives are concerned with

A) Planning
B) Lesson
C) Management
D) None

993. Which approach to counseling also as individual psychology

A) Psychoanalysis theory
B) Adlerian theory
C) Behavioral theory
D) Humanistic theory

994. According to Human Development Index literacy rate of Pakistan in 2019

A) 55%
B) 57%
C) 58%
D) 60%

995. Assessment where comparison of student performance with other student is made with

A) Criterion-referenced assessment
B) Norm referenced testing
C) Diagnostic assessment
D) None

996. Assessment conducted during learning process to improve student performance is

A) Formative
B) Summative
C) Diagnostics
D) None

997. Knowledge acquired through culture, skills and tradition is fall in which philosophy

A) Essentialism
B) Existentialism
C) Pragmatism
D) Perennialism

998. An outline of the topic of the subject to be covered in specific time is called

A) Syllabus
B) Outline
C) Course
D) Curriculum

999. Which is the easiest step in Bloom taxonomy

A) Understanding
B) Remembering
C) Applying
D) Creating

1000. "School should be run on democratic lines" IS HELD BY

A) Essentialism
B) Existentialism
C) Progressivism
D) Perennialism

1001. Democracy and education is a book written by

A) Maria Montessori
B) John Dewey
C) Piaget
D) None

1002. Which sociologist argued that school is a miniature and reflection of society rather than an individual

A) Emile Durkhiem
B) John Dewey
C) Karl Marz
D) Jean Piaget

1003. The standard time during of micro teaching cycle is

A) 12 minutes
B) 24 minutes
C) 36 minutes
D) 60 minutes

1004. Think pair, share and Jigsaw are examples of

A) Cooperative learning
B) Collaborative learning
C) Circle learning
D) Management ideas

1005. Making value judgement about curriculum is

A) Curriculum design
B) Curriculum evaluation
C) Curriculum development
D) Curriculum element

1006. Attitudes, beliefs, norms and values are best studied in

A) Observation
B) Survey
C) Management
D) None

1007. All experiences of children for whom school assumes responsibility is

A) Extra Curriculum activities
B) Co-curriculum activities
C) School program
D) Curriculum

1008. Education imparted in a series of lessons or class meeting is called

A) Course
B) Curriculum
C) Text
D) Syllabus

1009. Copying artwork falls under which learning

A) Cognitive domain
B) Psychomotor domain
C) Affective domain
D) None

1010. Active learning method is

A) Remembering
B) Debate
C) Home work
D) None

1011. The process of using sample statistics to draw conclusion about true population parameter is called

A) Descriptive statistics
B) Statistical inference
C) Scientific method
D) None

1012. Students are passive in

A) Project method
B) Discovery method
C) Inquiry method
D) Lecture method

1013. Summary measures that is computed a characteristics from a sample of the population is called

A) Census
B) Scientific method
C) Parameter
D) Statistics

1014. "Cognitive theory" of learning was given by

A) Skinner
B) Pavlov
C) Tolman
D) Piaget

1015. Portfolio is a collection of

A) Data
B) Problems
C) Theories
D) Investment

1016. Goodness deals with----------aspect of philosophy

A) Ethics
B) Axiology
C) Epistemology
D) None

1017. The reasoning from general to specific is called

A) Inductive reasoning
B) Deductive reasoning
C) Analogical reasoning
D) Creative reasoning

1018. Evaluation is a process of

A) Determined the extent of achievement of objectives
B) Ascertaining the quality, the value of outcome
C) Comparing the outcomes of instruction
D) All of these

1019. The Socrates method is known as

A) Discussion method
B) Lecture method
C) Question answering method
D) Inquiry method

1020. Effective lesson plan is useful for

A) Social science
B) Physical science
C) Economics
D) None

1021. Enables lectures to understand science using scientific method is termed as

A) Naturalism
B) Curiosity
C) Observation
D) None

1022. Theory developed in deductive reasoning under which research paradigm

A) Positivism
B) Descriptive
C) Predictive
D) None

1023. Intelligence is a position of an individual who have the right to exercise it said by

A) Stedman Graham
B) John Dewey
C) Ralph Nader
D) None

1024. Selection of people for research purpose is called

A) Applied research
B) Basic research
C) Sampling
D) None

1025. The most repeated number in data set is called

A) Mode
B) Mean
C) Median
D) None

1026. A test is said to be ---------- if it measures future professional, interest or skills of an individual

A) Evaluation test
B) Aptitude test
C) General test
D) None

1027. Employees are lazy according to which theory

A) Theory X
B) Theory Y
C) Theory Z
D) None

1028. Lesson start from

A) Previous knowledge
B) Forwarding knowledge
C) Current knowledge
D) None

1029. TO start curriculum one should make sure that curriculum should be

A) Relevant with subjective
B) Relative with objectives
C) Irrelative with objective
D) None

1030. The college employees other than faculty assisting the activities of institution is called

A) Staff
B) Upper class
C) Lower class
D) None

1031. Type of learning in which association of stimulus rarely illustrates a particular response with another stimulus that illustrates a response

A) Classical conditioning
B) Operate condition
C) Non condition
D) None

1032. To determine objectives of education which one is considered as basic source

A) Philosophy
B) Psychology
C) Research
D) Education

1033. The ---------- leave granted shall not be debited to the leave account

A) Freedom
B) Quarantine
C) Access
D) None

1034. Research conducted in which type of method

A) Observational
B) Experimental
C) Analytical
D) None

1035. The use of tradition classroom strategies and online learning techniques together is called

A) Auditive learning
B) Blended learning
C) Visual learning
D) None

1036. The educational institutions, libraries, hospital, and industries store the concern information by

A) Operational system
B) Data management
C) Informational system
D) None

1037. The term spiral curriculum given by

A) Piaget
B) Pavlov
C) Burner
D) James

1038. A test taken again from the students after little time gives the same result is?

A) Valid
B) Invalid
C) Reliable
D) Unreliable

1039. Which of the following is the nature of curriculum

A) CREATIVE
B) Critical
C) Conservative
D) All

1040. A study of conducted to collect data from different groups of population at the same time?

A) Longitudinal study
B) Cross sectional study
C) Sampling frame
D) Experimental study

1041. Which is the best control internal and external threat to validity?

A) Sequences
B) Analysis
C) Randomization
D) None

1042. Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerning with

A) Education
B) Learning
C) Knowledge
D) Ontology

1043. According to Dewey child is

A) Rote learning
B) Active learning of knowledge
C) Authoritarian teaching
D) None

1044. To test the ability of individual about his own emotions and other personality to judge or take decision

A) Intelligence quotient
B) Emotional intelligence
C) Multiple intelligence
D) Spiritual intelligence

1045. In a process, quantity or condition that the control alters to initiate change in the value of the regular condition is

A) Dependent variable
B) Independent variable
C) Control variable
D) None of these

1046. The main purpose of supervision of teaching should be the

A) Advancement of the Student welfare
B) Proper utilization of school facilities
C) Crying out of the curriculum
D) None of these

1047. Curriculum is supposed

A) To be organized by School
B) Achieved the objective
C) Both A and B
D) None of the

1048. school is Microsystem of

A) Society
B) Education
C) Guidance
D) None

1049. The principle that development first start from head towards other parts of body

A) Principle of hierarchical integration
B) Cephalocaudal principle
C) Principle of independent of system
D) Proximodistal principal

THE END